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1 GEOGRAPHY

ORY,

MODERN.

LL.D., T.C.D.,

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ON.

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HALL, AND CO., HAMILTON
CO.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

MOORE,

247.



AN
INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY
AND
HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

BY

ROBERT SULLIVAN, LL.D., T.C.D.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ETC.

NEW EDITION.

REVISED AND RE-ARRANGED.



DUBLIN: SULLIVAN, BROTHERS

LONDON:

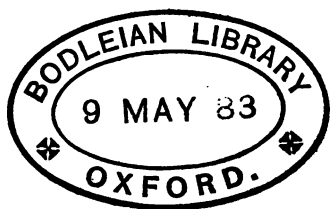
INGMANS AND CO.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO., HAMILTON
ADAMS, AND CO.

MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE: GEORGE ROBERTSON.

SYDNEY: J. J. MOORE.

1880.

201. g. 247.



PREFACE.

AT the suggestion of several experienced teachers the Publishers have had this edition of the Introduction to Geography and History—a work so long and so favourably known in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies—re-cast and arranged in numbered paragraphs. The elements of Mathematical and Physical Geography are given, the accounts of the British Islands and the British Empire have been considerably extended, and brief descriptions have been inserted of all the principal countries in the world. The Historical portion has been carefully revised. A hundred Examination Tests in Modern Geography, and copious questions in Ancient Geography and History are added. It is hoped that these changes will render the book still more deserving of popular favour.

January, 1880.

NOTE.—The original edition of the Introduction to Geography and History will be published as heretofore.

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INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH.

1. **Geography** is a description of the surface of the earth. The form or shape of the earth is nearly that of a ball or orange. Its extreme north and south points are called the **poles**. Strictly speaking, the earth is not exactly round, but is depressed at the poles and bulged out at the equator. On this account it is called an **oblate spheroid**.

2. The earth's surface, except where interrupted by *elevations or depressions*, appears to be flat, and *not curved or globular*; but this appearance is occa-

sioned by the immense size of the earth. An **oc proof** of the **rotundity** of the earth is furnished by an eclipse of the moon, the shadow of the earth thrown on that orb being always circular.

3. The **circumference** of the earth, or a **c** round its thickest part, is nearly 25,000 miles. **diameter** of the earth, or a straight line passing through its centre from any point in the circumference to the point opposite, is nearly 8000 miles.

4. The **axis** of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from pole to pole. This or **polar diameter** is 26 miles shorter than the (called the **equatorial diameter**) which passes through the centre of the earth from any point in the equator to the point opposite. The circumference has been determined by measuring a degree on the earth's surface and multiplying the length (69.1 English miles) by 360. The diameter is found by dividing the circumference by 3.14.* The **area** of the earth is nearly 200 millions of square miles. This is found by multiplying the diameter and the circumference together.

THE MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

5. The earth turns round its axis once in twenty-four hours, producing **day** and **night** alternately. This is called its **diurnal motion**. It also moves round the sun in the course of a year, producing the seasons in succession. This is called its **annual motion**.

6. The circumference of the circle which the earth describes in moving round the sun is called its **orbit** and the plain level surface included within, or **circumference**.

* Full explanations of this and other points here briefly noticed, will be found in the "Geography Generalized."

scribed by the orbit, is called the plane of the earth's orbit.

7. In moving round the sun, the axis of the earth is inclined to the plane of its orbit at an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The axis points constantly in the same direction, and is therefore in every position parallel to itself. As a result of this arrangement, the northern half of the axis is inclined to the sun at one period and the southern half declined from it. Then it is summer in the northern hemisphere, and winter in the southern hemisphere. When the northern half of the axis is declined from the sun, and the southern half inclined to it, it is winter in the northern hemisphere and summer in the southern hemisphere. At the Spring and Autumnal equinoxes the axis is neither inclined to, nor declined from the sun.

8. Strictly speaking, the orbit is not a circle, but is of an elliptical shape, so that the earth is farther from the sun at one season than another. The mean or average distance of the earth from the sun is nearly 92 millions of miles. It is 3 millions of miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. The point in the earth's orbit nearest the sun is termed perihelion; the most remote point, aphelion.

LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AND ZONES.

9. The equator is a circle passing round the middle of the earth at an equal distance from each pole. The equator divides the earth into two equal parts, which are called the northern and southern hemispheres. A circle which divides the earth into two equal parts is called a great circle. A small circle divides the earth into two unequal parts. Latitude is the distance of a place north or south from the equator. It is measured in degrees on a meridian. There are 90 degrees from the equator to each of the

poles. Places north of the equator are in **north latitude**; those south of the equator are in **south latitude**.

10. The latitude of any place in the northern hemisphere is easily found by observing a well-known star, called the **Polar Star**. At the equator this star is seen in the horizon; if we could reach the North Pole it would there appear in the zenith; half-way between the equator and pole it is 45° above the horizon. Thus, by measuring the height of the star above the horizon by means of a quadrant or sextant, the latitude of the place is determined.

11. The length of the day (that is the time between sunrise and sunset) depends on the latitude of the place. At the equator the day and night are each 12 hours long throughout the year. At the Arctic Circle, 21st June is 24 hours long; at the Antarctic Circle, 21st December is the same length. At the poles, day and night are each six months long.

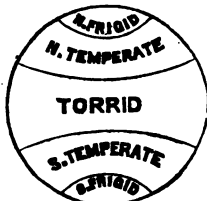
12. The 20th March is termed the **Spring equinox**, because the days and nights are then equal; the 22nd September is the **Autumnal equinox**, when the days and nights are again equal. The 21st June (the longest day) is called the **Summer solstice**. This day in our latitude is about 17 hours long. The 21st December is the **Winter solstice**. This is the shortest day, being only 7 hours long. The length of the day at any season may be found by doubling the time of sunset.

13. **Parallels of latitude** are circles drawn round the globe parallel to the equator. The most important parallels of latitude are the two tropics and the two polar circles.*

* The sun is never vertical or overhead to any place on the earth farther from the equator than $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north or south, through which limits the tropics are supposed to

14. The tropics and the polar circles divide the globe into five zones or belts; namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones. The **torrid** zone lies between the tropics; the **temperate** zones between the tropics and the polar circles; and the **frigid** zones between the polar circles and the poles. The Torrid Zone is 47 degrees broad; each of the Tem-

ZONES.



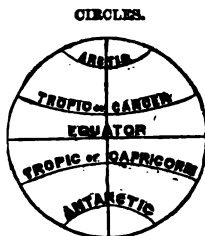
be drawn; Cancer to the north, and Capricorn to the south. These parallels are called tropics, because when by the motion of the earth, the sun arrives at either of them, he *turns* back, as it were, towards the ether. Before turning back he apparently rests or attains the same elevation for two or three days. These periods are called the Summer and Winter solstices, that is, the standing or resting of the sun. When the sun is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator, that is, in the tropic of Capricorn, his rays fall short of the North Pole by the same number of degrees ($23\frac{1}{2}$). Through this point, a circle, parallel to the equator, is supposed to be drawn, which is called the Arctic or North Polar Circle; and through the corresponding point in the Southern hemisphere, a similar circle is supposed to be drawn, which is called the Antarctic or South Polar Circle. The North Polar Circle is called the Arctic in allusion to its corresponding circle in the heavens which passes through the constellation Arctos, or the Great Bear, and the Antarctic means opposite to the Arctic.

perate Zones 43° . The so-called Frigid Zone circular areas having a radius of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

15. A **meridian** is a line running through place north and south from pole to pole. Such is evidently a semicircle, and when carried round globe, a great circle. The meridian which passes through Greenwich (where the Royal Observatory is called the **First Meridian**. The position of first meridian varies in different nations. The French reckon from Paris, the Spaniards from Cadiz Russians from St. Petersburg, &c.

16. **Longitude** is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian. It is measured in degrees on the equator or on one of the parallels. Longitude is measured half-way round the globe, consequently the greatest longitude is 180° . Degrees of latitude are all nearly of the same length, but they are the 360th parts of the meridians, which are great circles; but the degrees of longitude get smaller as we approach the poles, because the parallels become less as we go north or south from the equator. At the latitude of London, a degree of longitude is about 35 miles. As the earth rotates on its axis once in 24 hours, 15 degrees of its circumference whirl round in an hour, or one degree in 4 minutes. Places to the east are brought under the sun sooner than places to the west, because the earth rotates from west to east. A captain at sea can therefore determine his longitude by ascertaining the difference between the time of day at the place where he is, and Greenwich time. He carries with him a timekeeper, called a chronometer, which shows the time of Greenwich. When the sun is on the meridian of the place where he happens to be, it is mid-day or 12 o'clock. If it is one o'clock when the chronometer at the same time, he knows that he is 15 degrees to the west; if 11 o'clock, he is 15 degrees to the east.

17. The circle which crosses the equator obliquely is called the **ecliptic**. It cuts the equator at two opposite points called **equinoctial points**. It marks the apparent path of the sun through the heavens, in the course of the year.



18. The **zenith** is that point in the heavens which is directly over the head of the observer. The **nadir** is the point directly opposite to the zenith.

19. The **sensible horizon** is the circle bounding the view of the observer by the apparent meeting of the earth and sky. The **rational horizon** is a great circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth *parallel* to the plane of the sensible horizon. The **plane** of the sensible horizon is the level or *plain* surface on which the spectator stands. The **cardinal**, or four principal points of the horizon, are the north, south, east and west.

20. An **artificial globe** is a representation of the *form* of the earth, with its divisions into land and water.

A **map** is a representation of the earth, or of a part of it, on a *plane* surface. As we can only see the half of a round body at once, a map of the world, in order to *present* the whole of the earth at one view, consists of *two hemispheres*, placed side by side. In **Mercator's**

map, the hemispheres are not shown, the meric being drawn parallel to one another; the six countries in the polar regions is consequently exaggerated.

The top of the map is the north; the bottom, south; the right-hand side, the east; and the hand side, the west. In a map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on circles that contain the two hemispheres. But in a map of particular countries, longitude is marked at top and bottom, and latitude at the sides.

THE PLANETS.

21. The earth is one of those bodies called planets which revolve round the sun in elliptical orbits. Of these, **Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn** are visible to the naked eye; the others can only be seen by a telescope. Mercury and Venus (sometimes called the **inferior planets**) are nearer the sun than the earth is; the others are more remote. The planets, although they have the appearance of stars, are dark bodies like the earth, their light and heat being derived from the sun. The earth, if we could see it from a distance, would shine as a bright star.

22. The earth is accompanied in its revolution round the sun by a satellite or **moon**. The moon is a dark body, deriving its light from the sun. It revolves round the earth once in a month. The diameter of the moon is more than 2000 miles, and its distance from the earth nearly 240,000 miles. Mars has two moons; Jupiter, four; Saturn, eight.

23. When the earth, moon, and sun are nearly in a straight line, the earth being in the middle, we see the enlightened half of the moon. This is called **moon**. When the moon occupies the middle position, its darkened hemisphere is turned towards us. It is then said to be **new moon**.

24. When the sun, earth, and moon are exactly in a straight line, if the earth is in the middle, we have an **eclipse of the moon**, the shadow of the earth being thrown upon it. If the moon is in the middle, it intercepts the sun's light, and we have an **eclipse of the sun**. An eclipse of the moon can only happen at full moon; an eclipse of the sun, at new moon.

25. The combined attraction of the sun and moon produces those movements of the oceanic waters which are called **tides**. The attractive influence of the moon is about three times that of the sun, on account of its greater proximity to the earth. There are two tides in the day, because a ridge of water is formed not only on the side of the earth nearest to the attracting luminaries, but also on the opposite side, the solid earth being pulled away from the water. When the tidal wave enters a river mouth it forms a ridge of water called a **bore**, which is often destructive.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

26. The **surface** of the earth consists of land and water. The water covers more than two-thirds of the earth's surface. The northern hemisphere contains three-fourths of the land; the southern hemisphere, the remaining fourth.

LAND.

27. A **continent** is a large extent of land. An **island** is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water. An **archipelago** is a group of islands. A **peninsula** is a portion of land *almost* surrounded by water. A **cape** or *head-land* is a portion of the coast stretching out into the sea; if elevated or *mountainous*, it is called a **PROMONTORY**. An **isthmus** is a narrow *neck of land*, connecting two larger portions together.

28. Mountains are the most elevated portions of the land. **Hills** are lower elevations. A **mountain chain** or range is a series of connected elevations. A **mountain system** consists of a number of connected chains. The **snow line** is the height above sea level where perpetual snow begins. The height of the snow line depends on the latitude of the place. It is about 16,000 feet at the equator; on the Alps, 8500. A **glacier** is a river of ice projecting below the snow line.

29. A volcano is a mountain with one or more openings, called craters, communicating with the interior of the earth, through which are ejected melted rock matter (*lava*), cinders, ashes, steam, &c.

30. A valley is the hollow or depression through which a river generally flows. A **plain** is a district of flat land not much raised above the level of the sea. A **plateau** or table land is an extent of flat or hilly ground, considerably elevated above the sea level.

WATER.

31. An ocean is a large extent of water. A **sea** is smaller than an ocean, and is generally bounded or confined by land. A **gulf** or **bay** is a smaller body of sea-water, almost enclosed by land. In the north of Ireland, inlets of the sea are called **loughs**. This term is also applied throughout Ireland to fresh-water lakes. In Scotland, **loch** is the corresponding term.

32. A strait or **channel** is a narrow passage of water connecting two seas. A **creek** is a narrow portion of water running up into the land.

33. A harbour or **haven** is a part of the sea so nearly surrounded by land as to afford complete security for ships. A **road** or **roadstead** affords safe anchorage near the land, with partial shelter.

34. A river is a stream of fresh water running

from the land into a sea or lake. A river flowing into another river is called a **tributary**. The **source** of a river is the place where it rises; the **mouth**, where it empties itself into a sea or lake. The land on the right hand, when passing from the source to the mouth, is the **right bank**; that on the left hand, the **left bank**.

35. The extent of country drained by a river and its tributaries is called the **basin**. The **watershed** is the line or ridge which separates one river basin from another. An **estuary** or **firth** is that part of a river mouth along which the tidal wave flows.

36. A **delta** is a tract of land formed by the mud carried down by a river. This land is usually of a triangular shape (the shape of the Greek letter Δ). One of the sides of this triangle is washed by the sea, the other sides by the branches into which the river divides.

37. A **current** is a kind of river in the ocean. These movements of the oceanic waters are supposed to be caused by wind and by the unequal temperature of different parts of the sea. Their direction is modified by the rotation of the earth. In all the oceans there is an **equatorial current** from east to west, caused, it is believed, by the trade winds (see 56). In the Atlantic, this current divides into two parts at Cape St. Roque. The northern branch passes round the coast of South America, through the Gulf of Mexico, and issues from the Strait of Florida as an immense oceanic river of warm water called the **Gulf Stream**, which flows in some parts at the rate of five miles an hour. It moves across the Atlantic towards the north-east, and reaches the coasts of Britain and Norway. A somewhat similar current called the **Black Stream** of Japan flows along the eastern coast of Asia.

38. A **lake** is a portion of water entirely surrounded

by land. The water of a lake is always fresh when a river flows out of it. Lakes that have no outlet are generally salt.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

39. The atmosphere is an invisible fluid which surrounds the earth on all sides, and extends upwards about 100 miles. It is composed of two gases, **nitrogen** and **oxygen**, which are mixed, but not combined chemically. In 100 measures of air there are 79 of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen. There is also present a small proportion of **water vapour** and **carbonic acid gas**.

40. The **pressure** of the air is about 15 lbs. on every square inch. A middle-sized man bears a weight of about 14 tons of air. We do not feel this pressure, because the air within our bodies presses outward as much as the outside air presses inwards.

41. As water vapour is not so heavy as dry air, the atmosphere becomes somewhat lighter in damp weather and heavier in dry weather. These changes are indicated by an instrument called a **barometer**. In dry weather, the mercury rises in the tube, because the air is heavier; in wet weather it sinks because the air is lighter. The average height of the column of mercury, supported by the air, is 30 inches.

CLIMATE.

42. The temperature of the atmosphere is measured by an instrument called a **thermometer**. The temperature of freezing in the ordinary (Fahrenheit's) thermometer is indicated by the mercury standing at 32°. The temperature of boiling water is 212°. On a *pleasant summer day* the temperature in the shade

is about 70° ; but in India, it often rises to 100° or even higher.

43. All our heat is derived from the sun. In the tropical regions, the sun's rays fall vertically on the earth; these regions consequently receive most heat. In high latitudes, the sun's rays are oblique, even in summer; their heating power is therefore much diminished.

44. The temperature of a place is regulated by its latitude, by the distribution of land and water, and by the height above sea-level. As already stated, the temperature becomes gradually lower as higher latitudes are reached. The polar regions are perpetually frozen.

45. Water is less easily heated, and loses its heat much more slowly than land. Places surrounded by water have, consequently, a much more equable temperature than those that are far from the sea. An insular climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters; a continental climate by hot summers and cold winters.

46. The air is heated only very slightly by the sun's rays in passing through it. These rays warm the surface of the earth, which heats the air in contact with it. On this account, the temperature decreases about 1° for every 300 feet of elevation. It is so cold on the tops of high mountains, even in tropical regions, that snow remains on them all the year round.

47. Lines drawn through places which have the same average temperature are called isotherms. These lines do not correspond with the parallels, but bend upwards or downwards, because all places in the same latitude have not the same mean temperature. Ireland, for example, is in the same latitude as Labrador; but although in Ireland the winters are generally very mild, in Labrador they are excessively cold. The milder climate of Ireland is mainly due to the Gulf

Stream, while the coast of Labrador is chilled by a cold current from Davis Strait.

WATER VAPOUR.

48. The water vapour of the atmosphere is given off in an invisible form from the surface of the ocean, lakes, rivers, and moist ground. This process, called **evaporation**, is due to the heat of the sun, aided by wind. When the air can contain no more vapour in solution, it is said to be saturated. Hot air can hold more vapour than cold air.

49. When the vapour of the atmosphere is changed again into water, it is said to be **condensed**. It then either remains suspended in the air, as cloud, mist, or fog, or returns to the earth again, in the form of dew, rain, or snow. When warm moist air comes into contact with colder air, or meets with cold ground, the vapour is condensed into minute particles of water which become visible as **mist** or **fog**. Clouds differ from mist, merely in being formed in the higher atmosphere.

50. When a calm clear evening follows a hot day, minute drops of water are deposited on the earth. This deposit is called **dew**. After sunset the earth rapidly radiates its heat, and chills the air in contact with it. The air can no longer hold the moisture in solution, and condensation follows. If the temperature becomes very low, the dew is frozen, and appears as **hoar-frost**. The leaves of plants radiate their heat more rapidly than the soil, and consequently receive more dew. If the night is cloudy, radiation is checked, and but little dew is deposited.

RAIN.

51. As the process of condensation goes on, the *minute particles of water which compose clouds unite*

er, and become drops which are carried by towards the earth, and fall as rain. As tation is greatest in the hottest parts of the the heaviest rainfall also occurs in these . The southern slope of the Himalaya, north Bay of Bengal, is said to be the wettest place earth. When a warm, moist current of air over cold mountain-peaks, condensation takes and much rain falls.

owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, rain falls on the western coast of our islands the inland districts, or the eastern coast. The slope of the Cumberland mountains is the place in Europe. On an average as much ls as would cover the ground to the depth of es in this district, while the average rainfall ngland is not more than 36 inches. The aver-nfall of Ireland is a little less than that of d.

n the deserts of Africa, Arabia, and Central o rain falls. There is a much smaller rainless ; on the western side of the Peruvian Andes. When the temperature of the air falls below 32° , ssumes the solid form, and falls to the ground orm of snow or sleet. Hail generally falls aer, during thunderstorms.

WIND.

; has been already stated that dry air is heavier oist air. Air is also expanded by heat, and lighter. A column of lighter air ascends on of gravity, and its place is supplied by colder vier air. In this way those movements of the ere which are called winds, are produced. the tropical belt, under the vertical rays of there is enormous evaporation and great heat.

The hot, moist air consequently expands, ascends, and streams off in different directions towards the poles. The cooler and heavier air from the regions of high pressure in this belt, flows in towards this area of low pressure. These currents, by the rotation of the earth, are modified into permanent north-east and south-west winds. They blow chiefly in the tropical regions and are known as **trade winds**. Outside the tropics, the **prevalent winds** are **south-westerly** in the northern hemisphere, and **north-westerly** in the southern hemisphere. These are called the **anti-trade winds**.

57. In the Indian Ocean and China Sea, there are periodical winds called **monsoons** which blow for six months from the south-west, and then six months from the north-east. In summer the central lands of Asia become very hot, and the air over these regions is consequently rarefied. Towards this area of low pressure, there is a current of cooler and heavier air from the Indian Ocean. This is the **south-east monsoon**. In winter the atmosphere of the central lands is relatively colder and heavier than the atmosphere of the Indian Ocean, a current, termed the **north-east monsoon**, consequently prevails during this season.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

58. The surface of the earth has been divided into **six regions**, which are characterized by characteristic assemblages of plants and animals:—

- (1.) The **Arctic region**, which includes the northern temperate regions of Asia, and Africa north of the Sahara. The oak, elm, sycamore, beech, ash, &c. and the various pines are the principal trees. The **northern animals** comprise reindeer, white bears, whales, walruses, and seals; the **southern animals** comprise brown bears, deer, horses, buffaloes, the ox, sheep, hare, rabbit, &c.

59. (2) The Ethiopian region comprises Africa south of the great desert, the tropical part of Arabia, and Madagascar. The most remarkable **trees** are the tamarind, baobab, and oil palm. The **animals** include the gorilla, chimpanzee, and other monkeys; the lion, leopard, and hyæna; the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and zebra; the giraffe and many species of antelope; the chameleon and crocodile; the ostrich and flamingo.

60. (3) The Oriental region includes Asia south of the Himalaya, and the islands of Malaysia as far east as Java. The principal **plants** are rice, yam, arrow-root, ginger, coffee-tree; banana, cocoa-nut, ebony-tree, and sandal-wood. The most important **animals** are the ourang-outang, tiger, jackal, elephant, rhinoceros, parrot, peacock, snakes, and crocodiles.

61. (4) The Australian region comprises Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the other islands to the east of Java. The gum-tree is very abundant in Australia; and tree-ferns in New Zealand. Most of the **quadrupeds** belong to the marsupial or pouched order, such as the kangaroo. The **birds** include the emu, cassowary, bird of paradise, lyre-bird, paroquet.

62. (5) The South American region includes also the tropical part of North America and the West Indies. The characteristic **trees** are mahogany, rose-wood, india-rubber tree, cinchona (the bark of which yields quinine), palms, and bananas. The **animals** include monkeys with prehensile tails, the puma, the chinchilla, the opossum, the llama, and the tapir; the rhea or South American ostrich, the condor and the hummingbird; the boa-constrictor, the alligator, the tortoise, and the turtle.

63. (6) The North American region extends from the Tropic of Cancer to the north of that continent. The principal cultivated **plants** are wheat, maize, cotton, tobacco, and sugar cane. There are

enormous pines in California. The animals include the reindeer, elk, bison, and beaver; the grizzly bear, black bear, racoon, and lynx; the opossum and prairie dog; the rattle-snake.

RACES OF MEN.

65. There are three great races, the **Caucasian**, **Mongolian**, and **Ethiopian**.

(1) The **Caucasian** race, also called **Aryan** or **Indo-European**, is characterized by an oval head, symmetrical features, fair complexion, and abundant beard. This race inhabits all Europe, except Lapland, Finland, and parts of Hungary and Turkey; north of Africa; Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, India; the European settlers and their descendants in America, South Africa, and Australia.

65. (2) The **Mongolian** race is distinguished by a broad head, high cheek-bones, small black eyes, obliquely, straight black hair, scanty beard. This race occupies Asia north of Persia and the Himalayas and east of the Brahmapootra; Lapland, Finland, and parts of Hungary and Turkey in Europe. The **American Indians** and **Malays** are varieties of the Mongolian race.

66. (3) The **Ethiopian** or **Negro** race is marked by a long head, large eyes, high cheek-bones, projecting jaws, thick lips, black skin, and woolly hair. This race inhabits Africa south of the desert, and Madagascar. There are many negroes in America and the West Indies, the descendants of slaves transported from Africa. The **Kaffirs**, **Zulus**, and **Hottentots** of South Africa are varieties of the Negro race.

The **aborigines of Australia** usually classed with the Negroes, have black skins but straight hair. The

seem to be more closely allied to some of the hill tribes of India than to the Negroes.

GOVERNMENT.

67. An **empire** consists of several countries united under one monarch, who is generally called an *emperor*. A **kingdom** consists of one or more countries governed by a *king* or *queen*. When the ruler has arbitrary power, the monarchy is termed **absolute**; when he is controlled by a parliament, it is a constitutional or **limited monarchy**. A **republic** is a country governed by rulers chosen by the *people*. The ruler is usually styled a President. A **principality** is a state ruled by a prince; a **duchy** by a duke. A **colony** is a country inhabited by immigrants who remain subject to the parent state.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS ILLUSTRATED.



THE GREAT DIVISIONS OF LAND AND WATER.

68. Of the land on the earth's surface there are **five great divisions**, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania. Four of the great divisions of land are called **continents**, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Europe, Asia, and Africa are also called the **Old World**, and sometimes the **Eastern Continent**; while America is generally called the **New World**, or the **Western Continent**.

69. Of the water on the earth's surface there are also **five great divisions**, namely, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic Oceans. The **Pacific Ocean** separates America from Asia and New Holland. The **Atlantic Ocean** separates America from Europe and Africa. The **Indian Ocean** lies to the south of Asia, the east of Africa, and the west of Australia. The **Arctic Ocean** surrounds the north pole; and the **Antarctic Ocean** the south pole.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE OCEANS.

70. The **Pacific Ocean** on its western side, forms the Sea of Kamtschatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Chinese Sea, the Gulf of Tonquin, and the Gulf of Siam; and on its eastern side, the Gulf of California, and the Bay of Panama.

The principal branches of the **Atlantic Ocean** on its eastern side are, the Baltic Sea, the North Sea or German Ocean, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Gulf of Guinea; and on its western side, Davis Strait, Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, Strait of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea.

The principal branches of the **Indian Ocean** are, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, *the Red Sea*, and the Channel of Mozambique.

The principal branches of the **Arctic Ocean** are, the White Sea, the Sea of Kara, the Gulf of Obi, Behring Strait, and Baffin Bay.

The **Antarctic Ocean** has no branches, because no part of it approaches any considerable tract of land.

ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

71. The extent of the *land* upon the surface of the globe may be estimated at $51\frac{1}{2}$ millions of English square miles. Of this Asia contains about one-third; America, less than one-third; Africa, more than one-fifth; Europe, about one-fifteenth; and Oceania, something less than one-fifteenth.

The amount of the population of the globe is estimated at 1,300 to 1,400 millions.

Of the whole population of the world it may be estimated that nearly five-eighths belong to Asia; about one-fourth to Europe; one-twelfth to Africa; one-fifteenth belongs to America; and one-fortieth to Oceania.

EUROPE.

72. **Europe** is the smallest, but by far the most important and the most powerful of the great divisions of the globe.

It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Europe lies between the parallels of 36° and 71° north latitude, and between $10^{\circ} 29'$ west, and 60° east.

longitude. Its **length** from Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, to the north-eastern extremity of Russia, is nearly 3400 miles; and its **breadth** from Cape Horn, in the Morea, to the North Cape, in Lapland, is about 2400 miles.

The **climate** of Europe is much milder than Asia or America in the same latitude. Compare, for instance, the temperature of Ireland with that of Labrador; or with countries in the same latitude in Asia.

The **area** or superficial extent of Europe is estimated at upwards of $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions of English miles; and its **population** at about 300 millions.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

73. The **north** of Europe consists of Lapland, the northern parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The **north-east** of Europe is occupied by Russia, and the **south-east** by Turkey and Greece. The **middle** regions of Europe comprise Austria, Prussia, German Empire, Switzerland; and towards the west, France, Belgium, and Holland. The **south** of Europe consists of three great projections or peninsulas, which comprise Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. In the **west** of Europe, are the British Islands, Great Britain, or England and Scotland, and Ireland. The **northern** countries of Europe, generally speaking, north of the parallel of 55°; the **middle** countries, between 55° and 45°; and the **southern** countries, to the south of the parallel of 45°.

THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WITH THEIR CAPITALS.

74. **Great Britain and Ireland**, W. of Europe. London, on the Thames.

Portugal, S.W. of Europe; Lisbon, on the Tagus.
Spain, E. of Portugal; Madrid, on the Manzanares.

France, N.E. of Spain; Paris, on the Seine.
Belgium, N.E. of France; Brussels, on the Senne.
Holland, or the **Netherlands**, N. of Belgium; Amsterdam, on the Zuyder Zee.
Germany, E. of France; Berlin, on the Spree.
 Prussia, Berlin.
 Bavaria, Munich on the Isar.
 Saxony, Dresden, on the Elbe.
 Wurtemberg, Stuttgart, on the Nesen.
 Baden, Carlsruhe, near the Rhine.
Denmark, N. of Germany; Copenhagen, on the Sound
Switzerland, S. of Germany; Bern, on the Aar.
Italy, S. of Switzerland; Rome, on the Tiber.
Austria, S.E. of Germany; Vienna, on the Danube.
Roumania, S.E. of Austria; Bucharest.
Servia, S. of Austria; Belgrade, on the Danube.
Montenegro, S. of Herzegovina; Cettigne.
Turkey, S. of the Balkans; Constantinople, on the Bosphorus.
Greece, S. of Turkey; Athens, Gulf of Egina.
Russia, E. of Europe; St. Petersburg, on the Neva.
Sweden and Norway, N.W. of Russia; Stockholm, on Lake Mælar.

LATITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL CAPITALS OF EUROPE.

St. Petersburg ,	N. 60°	Paris ,	N. 48°
Stockholm ,	„ 59°	Vienna ,	„ 48°
Edinburgh ,	„ 56°	Bern ,	„ 47°
Copenhagen ,	„ 56°	Rome ,	„ 42°
Dublin ,	„ 53°	Constantinople ,	„ 41°
Berlin ,	„ 52°	Madrid ,	„ 40°
Amsterdam ,	„ 52°	Lisbon ,	„ 38°
London ,	„ 51°	Athens ,	„ 38°
Brussels ,	„ 51°		

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

75. Europe contains nineteen independent States, besides the Germanic and Swiss Confederations. There are four Empires—Russia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey; France and the Swiss Confederation are Republics; the other States are Monarchies (including Kingdoms, Duchies, Grand Duchies, &c). Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy are called the “Six Great Powers.”

INLETS OF THE SEA.

76. The White Sea, north of Russia; the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, south of Russia; the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, south of Turkey; the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa; the Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain; the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland; the North Sea, east of Great Britain; the Skager Rack, north of Denmark; the Cattegat, east of Denmark; the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia.

The principal branches of the Baltic are the Gulf of Bothnia on the north; the Gulfs of Finland and Riga on the east; and the Gulf of Danzig on the south. The principal branches of the Mediterranean are the Gulf of Lepanto, between the Morea and the mainland; the Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey; the Gulf of Genoa, north-west of Italy; the Tyrrhenian Sea, between Italy and Sardo-Corsica; and the Gulf of Lions, south of France.

CHANNELS AND STRAITS.

77. The North Channel, north of the Irish Sea; St George's Channel, south of the Irish Sea; the English Channel and Strait of Dover, between England and France; the Sound, Great Belt, and Little Belt, connecting the Cattegat with the Baltic; the Strait of

Kaffa or Yenikale, between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea; the Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora; the Strait of the Dardanelles, between the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago; the Strait of Otranto, between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean; the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; the Strait of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia; the Strait of Gibraltar, joining the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean.

ISLANDS.

78. Arctic Ocean.—Novaia Zemlia ("new land"), north-east of Russia, and Spitzbergen, north of Lapland, belong to Russia, but are uninhabited; Magerøe and Loffoden Islands, west of Norway.

79. Atlantic Ocean.—Iceland, and Farøe Islands (Denmark); the British Islands, consisting of Great Britain (the largest island in Europe), Ireland, and more than five thousand islands round their coasts; the Azores, west of Portugal, to which they belong.

80. Baltic Sea.—Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Lange-land, Falster, and Bornholm (Denmark); Gothland, Oeland (Sweden); Rügen (Prussia); Aland Islands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, Oesel and Dago, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, and Cronstadt, east of the Gulf of Finland (Russia).

81. Mediterranean Sea.—The Balearic Islands, of which the principal are Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, and Formentera (Spain); Corsica (France); Sardinia, Elba, Sicily, Lipari Islands, and Pantellaria (Italy); the Maltese Islands—Malta, Gozo, and Comino—south of Sicily (Britain); the Ionian Islands, Negropont or Eubœa, the Cyclades, the Sporades (Greece); Crete or Candia, south-east of Greece (Turkey).

PENINSULAS AND ISTHMUSES

82. Spain and Portugal; Italy; Turkey and the Morea, joined to the mainland by the isthmus of Corinth; the Crimea, united to Russia by the isthmus of Perekop; Jutland, north of Denmark; Scandinavia (Norway and Sweden).

CAPES.

83. Arctic Ocean.—Nordkyn, north of Norway, the most northerly point of the Continent; Nordkyn in the island of Mageröe. Baltic Sea.—the Skaw, north of Iceland; the Hango Head, south-west of Finland. English Channel.—Gris Nez, Barfleur, and La Hague, France.

84. Atlantic Ocean.—Point du Raz, north of France; Cape Ortegal and Cape Finisterre, north of Spain; Cape Roca, Portugal, the most point of Europe; Cape St. Vincent, south of Portugal. Mediterranean Sea.—Tarifa Point of Spain, the most southerly point of Europe; Capo Corso, north of Corsica; Cape Passaro, south of Sicily; Cape Spartivento and Cape Leuca, Italy; Cape Matapan, south of the Morea. Black Sea.—Cape Chersonese, south of the Crimean Peninsula. Caspian Sea.—Cape Apsheron, the most eastern point in the Caucasus Mountains.

MOUNTAINS.

85. 1. The Spanish System.—The Pyrenees separating France and Spain; Maladetta (11,000 feet) is the highest peak. The Cantabrian Mountains (10,000 feet), lie south of the Bay of Biscay. Sierra Guadarama and Sierra d'Estrella, lie north of the basins of the Douro and the Tagus; the

Mountains (5000 feet), between the basins of the Tagus and the Guadiana; the Sierra Morena (5000 feet), between the basins of the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir; the Sierra Nevada (11,000 feet), the highest in the Peninsula, near the Mediterranean. The Pyrenees and Nevada Mountains have perpetual snow.

86. 2. **The Alpine System** has its centre in Switzerland, but sends branches into Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Turkey, and Greece. It may be divided into five groups—(1) **The Alps proper**, 600 miles long, extending from Nice to Vienna. Highest peak, Mount Blanc (15,781 feet), the culminating point of Europe. The height of the snow-line on the Alps is 8500 feet; 1000 square miles are covered with glaciers.

(2) **The French Mountains** include the Jura, (6000 feet), between France and Switzerland; the Vosges Mountains (4000 feet), on the German border; the Cevennes (5000 feet); the Auvergne Mountains (6000 feet).

(3) **The Apennines**, 800 miles long, extend from the north of Italy into Sicily. Mount Etna (10,000 feet) is the highest peak. Gran Sasso ("Great Rock") 9500 feet.

(4) **The Mountains of Turkey and Greece** lie south of the Danube. The Balkan Mountains extend between Bulgaria and Rumelia to the Black Sea; Mount Tehar Dag (9000 feet) is the highest peak. The Hellenic range runs along the east of the Adriatic. Mount Olympus (9000 feet).

(5) **The German and Austrian Mountains** comprise the Carpathians—highest peak, Mount Botchetze (9000 feet); Riesengebirge (5000 feet); Schwarzwald or Black Forest Mountains (4000 feet); Bohmerwald (4000 feet); Harz Mountains (3000 feet).

87. 3. **The Scandinavian System** extends 1100

miles from the Naze to the North Cape. The Lange-field Mountains in the south—highest peak Skages-loestinden (8000 feet); the Dovrefield Mountains in the middle—Sneehatten (7000 feet); the Kiola Mountains, North Sulitelma (6000 feet).

88. 4. The **Valdai Hills** (1100 feet), a slight elevation in the great Russian plain, form the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian.

89. 5. The **Uralian Mountains** form the eastern boundary between Europe and Asia, and the watershed between the Volga and the Obi. The mountains are not generally more than 2000 feet high. Konjak Ofski (5000 feet) is the highest peak.

90. 6. The **Caucasian Mountains**, which form the south-eastern boundary of Europe, stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian. Mount Elburz (18,571 feet), on the European side, is the highest peak—more than 2000 feet higher than Mount Blanc.

91. **Volcanoes.**—The principal active volcanoes of Europe are, Vesuvius, near Naples (the only volcano on the mainland); Etna in Sicily; Stromboli, &c., in the Lipari Islands; Hecla and seven others in Iceland.

RIVERS.

92. **Flowing into the Arctic Ocean and White Sea.**—Petchora (900 miles), rises in the Ural Mountains and flows into the Arctic Ocean; Dwina (700 miles), Mezen and Onega into the White Sea.

Baltic Sea.—Neva, only 46 miles long, 1500 feet broad, enters the Gulf of Finland; the Duna flows into the Gulf of Riga; the Vistula (trib. Bug) rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and flows into the Gulf of Danzig; the Oder (trib. Warta) rises in the German Mountains; the Tornea, the Lulea, the Pitea, the

Imea, and the **Dahl** rise in the Scandinavian Mountains.

93. North Sea.—The **Glommen** rises in the Dovrefield and flows into the Skager-Rack; the **Lotha**, into the Kattegat; the **Elbe** (tribs. Moldau and Spree) and the **Weser** rise in the German mountains; the **Rhine** (800 miles) has two principal sources, which proceed from glaciers in the Alps. It traverses Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, where it enters the sea, forming the largest delta in Europe. The principal tributaries are the Neckar and the Main on the right bank, the Aar and the Moselle on the left. The **Meuse** rises in France (plateau of Langres), flows through Belgium and Holland, and enters the delta of the Rhine; the **Scheldt** rises in France, and passes through Belgium and part of Holland.

94. Atlantic Ocean.—The **Somme** and the **Seine** flow into the English Channel. The **Loire** rises in the Cevennes, and flows into the Bay of Biscay; the **Varonne** rises in the Pyrenees. It forms a wide estuary called the Gironde, and flows into the Bay of Biscay. The **Adour** flows into the Bay of Biscay. The **Minho**, the **Douro**, the **Tagus**, the **Guadiana**, and the **Guadalquivir** traverse the Spanish peninsula, and flow into the Atlantic.

95. Mediterranean Sea.—The **Ebro** and the **Jucar** drain the eastern slope of the Spanish plateau. The **Rhone** issues from a glacier in the Alps, forms a considerable delta, and flows into the Gulf of Lions; the **Saone** and the **Arve** are its principal tributaries. The **Arno** and the **Tiber** drain the western slope of the Apennines. The **Po** (tribs. Ticino, Adda, Mincio) and the **Adige** rise in the Alps, and flow into the Adriatic Sea.

96. Black Sea.—The **Danube** (1800 miles), the second river in Europe, rises in the Black Forest mountains in Baden. It traverses Bavaria, Austria,

and the plain of Hungary, flows between Rouman and Bulgaria, and passing through a delta, enters the Black Sea. **Tributaries.** the Isar, the Inn, the Drave, the Save from the eastern Alps, the Theiss and the Pruth from the Carpathians, the Morava from the Balkan Mountains. The Dneister (700 miles) rises in the Carpathians; the Dneiper and the Bug in the Great Plain. The Don (1000 miles) rises in the Russian Plain, and flows into the Sea of Azov.

Caspian Sea.—The Volga (2400 miles), the largest river in Europe, rises in the Valdai Hills. The Ol and Kama (from the Ural Mountains) are its principal tributaries. The Ural (1100 miles) rises in the Ural Mountains.

LAKES.

97. There are two principal lake regions in Europe, the Northern or Baltic region, and the Southern Alpine.

Northern Lakes.—Russia.—Lake Ladoga (70 square miles), the largest lake in Europe; Onega; Saima; Ilmen. All these are drained by the Neva. Peipus is drained by the Narva into the Baltic.

Sweden and Norway.—Mælar and Wetter are connected with the Baltic; Wener with the Kattegat by the River Gotha; Miosen, in Norway, is drained by the River Glommen into the Skager-Rack.

Alpine Lakes.—Switzerland.—Geneva drained by the Rhone; Constance, by the Rhine; Neuchâtel, by the Aar; Lucerne, by the Reuss, a tributary of the Aar.

Italy.—Garda, drained by the Mincio; Como, by the Adda; Maggiore, by the Ticino. The Italian and Swiss lakes are celebrated for their beautiful scenery.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

98. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consists of a large group of islands, situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Central Europe.

The area is 121,607 square miles; the population, in 1871, was 31,629,299.

Languages.—Most of the inhabitants speak the English language; but Welsh is spoken in Wales; Gaelic, in the Highlands of Scotland; Irish, in some parts of Ireland, **Manx**, in the Isle of Man.

Religions.—There are in the British Islands about 24 millions of Protestants of various denominations, and 7 millions of Roman Catholics.

Government.—The Government is a Limited Monarchy. The succession to the throne is hereditary. The Parliament consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

Army and Navy.—The standing army at home amounts to 90,000 men; army and militia reserve, 50,000; militia, 85,000; volunteers, 180,000; total, 414,000. The navy consists of 592 ships, manned by 80,000 seamen.

Imports.—For our imports, which consist mainly of raw material for our manufactures and various articles of food for our people, we pay about £370,000,000 every year. These products come from almost every country in the world, as will be seen from the following list.

99. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Cotton.—United States, East Indies, Brazil, Egypt.

Wool.—Australia, Cape Colony, South America, &c.

Silk.—China, India, Italy, France.

- Furs.**—Russia, Canada.
Flax.—Russia and Baltic countries.
Hemp.—Russia, East Indies (jute).
Hides.—Russia, South America, Cape Colony, 1
Timber.—Canada, Russia, Prussia, Sweden and
 way (pine); Honduras (mahogany); India (
Wheat.—United States, Russia, Prussia, E
 Canada, India.
Maize.—United States, Austria, Roumania.
Beef and Pork.—United States, Canada.
Rice.—East Indies, West Indies, United States.
Sugar.—West Indies, East Indies, Mauritius, B
 France.
Tea.—China, India.
Coffee.—Ceylon, West Indies, Central America, B
 Arabia.
Cocoa.—South America.
Wine.—Spain, Portugal, France, Cape Colony.
Rum.—West Indies, Guiana.
Oils.—Western Africa (palm-oil); Italy, Spain,
 key (olive); Holland, Germany (colza); 1
 foundland, Greenland (train oil); Canada, U
 States (petroleum).
Spices.—East Indies, Ceylon, West Indies.
Oranges.—Azores, Spain, Portugal, Malta.
Dried Fruits.—Spain, Turkey, Greece.
Tobacco.—United States, East and West Indies.
Gold.—Australia, New Zealand, Canada, U
 States.

Exports.—Our principal exports are manufact
 goods, the annual value of which amounts
 £300,000,000. These are sent to the United St
 Australia, India, Germany, France, Holland, Can
Brazil, Turkey, Belgium, the West Indies, Ru
Italy, China, Spain and Portugal, Chili, Peru,
indeed, to every country in the world.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

100. England is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, which divide it from Scotland; on the south by the English or British Channel; on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

England lies nearly between the parallels of 50° and 56° north latitude, and between about two degrees of east, and six of west longitude. Its length from the coast of Dorsetshire to Berwick-on-Tweed, is about 360 miles; and its breadth from St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, to Lowestoft, in Suffolk, is about 300 miles. Its area is estimated at 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,800 acres. The population of England and Wales, according to the last census (1871), amounts to 22,704,108.

101. England is divided into forty counties or shires, and Wales into twelve, which, with the principal towns, are as follow:—

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Northumberland	.	Newcastle, Berwick, Alnwick, Morpeth.
Cumberland	.	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith, Maryport.
Westmoreland	.	Appleby, Kendal, Ambleside.
Durham	.	Durham, Sunderland, Stockton.
Yorkshire	.	York, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Bradford, Halifax.
Lancashire	.	Liverpool, Manchester, Lancaster, Preston, Bolton, Oldham.

FOUR ADJOINING WALES.

Cheshire	.	Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Birkenhead.
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- Shropshire** . . Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridge-
north.
Herefordshire . Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury.
Monmouthshire . Monmouth, Chepstow, Aber-
gavenny.

102. **Newcastle**, the centre of the northern coal trade, has very extensive commerce. **Berwick**, on the border, was until lately independent of both England and Scotland. **York**, at the junction of the three Ridings, or divisions of the county, is celebrated for its cathedral, called York Minster. **Leeds**, **Bradford**, and **Halifax** are the principal seats of the woollen trade. **Sheffield** is celebrated for its cutlery and plated goods. **Hull** is a great commercial port. **Liverpool** is the second commercial port in the kingdom (London being the first); it has extensive trade, chiefly with the United States and with Ireland. **Manchester**, the centre of the cotton manufacture. **Chester**, an ancient walled city, noted for its cheese. **Birkenhead**, opposite Liverpool, is rapidly increasing. **Macclesfield** has extensive silk factories. **Shrewsbury**, noted for a battle (1403) between Henry IV. and the Percies.

103. TEN NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

- Nottinghamshire** . Nottingham, Newark, Mans-
field.
Derbyshire . . Derby, Chesterfield, Buxton,
Matlock.
Staffordshire . . Stafford, Lichfield, Wolver-
hampton, Stoke-on-Trent.
Worcestershire . Worcester, Dudley, Kidder-
minster.
Warwickshire . Birmingham, Warwick, Coven-
try, Stratford-on-Avon.
Leicestershire . Leicester, Loughborough, Bos-
worth.

- Rutlandshire.** . Oakham, Uppingham.
Northamptonshire Northampton, Peterborough.
Huntingdonshire . Huntingdon, St. Ives, St.
 Neot's.
Cambridgeshire . Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.

104. **Nottingham**, noted for lace manufactory. **Newark**, where Charles I. surrendered to Scotch army after battle of Naseby. **Derby**, noted for silks, porcelain, and fluor-spar ornaments. **Chesterfield**, for lace and silk. **Wolverhampton** and **Walsall**, for ironworks. **Lichfield**, the birth-place of Samuel Johnson. **Worcester**, an ancient city, produces the best English porcelain. **Kidderminster**, the best English carpets. **Dudley**, noted for its iron manufactures. **Birmingham** stands next to Manchester as a manufacturing city; famous for hardware, fire-arms, steam-engines, plated goods, and toys. **Coventry**, noted for ribbons. **Stratford-on-Avon**, the birth-place of Shakespeare. **Leicester**, the centre of the woollen hosiery trade. **Northampton**, of the boot and shoe trade. **Huntingdon**, the birth-place of Cromwell. **Cambridge**, the seat of a celebrated University.

105. TEN SOUTH-MIDLAND.

- Gloucestershire** . Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Clifton.
Oxfordshire . Oxford, Woodstock, Henly, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wycombe, Eton.
Bedfordshire . Biggleswade, Bedford, Dunstable, Luton.
Hertfordshire . Hertford, St. Albans, Ware.
Middlesex . London, Westminster, Uxbridge.
Surrey . Southwark, Guildford, Kingston.

Berkshire . . . Reading, Windsor, Abingdon
Wiltshire . . . Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough
Somersetshire . Bath, Taunton, Bridgwater

106. **Gloucester**, noted for its cathedral, manufactures of cutlery and pins. **Bristol** is the seaport in England. **Cheltenham**, noted for mineral springs. **Oxford** has a celebrated University. **Eton**, the seat of the most famous public school in England, founded by Henry VI. **Bedford**, noted for straw-hat manufacture. **St. Albans**, noted for two battles between the houses of York and Lancaster. **London** (3,252,000), the largest and most important city in the world. It is 14 miles long, 10 miles wide, and covers an area of 122 square miles. **Westminster**, celebrated for its royal palace, the favourite residence of the Queen. **Salisbury** has a magnificent cathedral with a spire 404 feet high. **Bath**, a favourite bathing-place, is celebrated for its hot springs.

107. FOUR EASTERN.

Lincolnshire . . . Boston, Lincoln, Stamford, Grimsby.
Norfolk . . . Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn
Suffolk . . . Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury.
Essex . . . Colchester, Chelmsford, Harlow, Epping.

SIX SOUTHERN.

Kent . . . Canterbury, Maidstone, Chatham, Woolwich, Dover.
Sussex . . . Chichester, Brighton, Hove, Hastings.
Hampshire . . . Portsmouth, Winchester, Southampton.

Dorsetshire .	. Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole.
Devonshire .	. Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport, Torquay.
Cornwall .	. Launceston, Falmouth, Truro, Penzance.

108. **Lincoln** is noted for its beautiful cathedral. **Great Grimsby**, an important seaport. **Norwich**, silk trade. **Yarmouth**, noted for its herring fishery. **Harwich**, the best harbour on the east of England. **Maidstone**, the chief seat of the hop trade. **Woolwich**, royal arsenal. **Chatham**, dockyard. **Dover**, on the strait, 21 miles from France. **Greenwich**, Royal Observatory and naval hospital. **Canterbury**, the ecclesiastical capital of England. **Brighton**, a celebrated sea bathing-place. **Hastings**, scene of the famous battle (1066) between Harold and William the Conqueror. **Winchester**, formerly the capital of England. **Southampton**, packet station for East and West Indies, China, and the Mediterranean. **Portsmouth**, the chief station for the royal navy. **Plymouth** and **Devonport**, which form one town, another important naval station. **Torquay**, a resort for invalids. **Truro** exports tin and copper. **Falmouth**, a mail packet station.

109. NORTH WALES.

Flintshire .	. Holywell, Mold, St. Asaph, Flint.
Denbighshire .	. Wrexham, Denbigh, Ruthin.
Carnarvonshire .	. Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Anglesea .	. Beaumaris, Holyhead, Amlwch.
Merionethshire .	. Dolgelly, Bala, Harlech.
Montgomeryshire	Welshpool, Montgomery, Newton.

SOUTH WALES.

Radnorshire .	. New Radnor, Presteign.
Cardiganshire .	. Cardigan, Aberystwith.

Pembrokeshire . Pembroke, Haverfordwest,
ford.
Carmarthenshire Carmarthen, Llanelly.
Brecknockshire . Brecknock or Brecon, Hay.
Glamorganshire . Merthyr-Tydvil, Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

110. Holywell receives its name from St. Welf's well, which gives out 21 tons of water a minute. **Wrexham**, paper mills and flannel tories. **Carnarvon** exports slate and copper. **Bangor**, noted for two viaducts across Menai Strait. **Beaumaris**, frequented for sea-bathing. **Holyhead**, packet station for Dublin. **Milford**, packet station for south of Ireland. **Merthyr-Tydvil**, the largest town in Wales, coal and iron mines. **Cardiff**, a rising seaport. **Swansea** has extensive works for smelting copper ore.

The six largest counties in England and Wales—York, Lincoln, Devon, Norfolk, Northumberland, Lancashire.

The three smallest counties are—Rutland, Middlesex, Flint.

111. INLETS OF THE SEA.

West.—Solway Firth, between Cumberland and Scotland; Morecambe Bay, north-west of Lancashire; estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, north and south of Cheshire; Menai Strait, between Carnarvon and Anglesea; Carnarvon Bay, Cardigan Bay, St. David's Bay, and Milford Haven, west of Wales; Carmarthen Bay, Swansea Bay, and Bristol Channel, south of Wales.

South.—Mount's Bay and Falmouth Harbour, south of Cornwall; Plymouth Sound and Torbay, south of Devon; Weymouth Bay and Poole Harbour, south of Dorset; the Solent, Southampton Water, Spithead, and Portsmouth Harbour, south of Hampshire.

East.—The Downs, between Kent and the Goodwin Sands; estuary of the Thames, between Kent and Essex; the Wash, between Lincoln and Norfolk; estuary of the Humber, between Lincoln and York.

112. ISLANDS.

West.—Isle of Man, in the middle of the Irish Sea; chief towns, Castletown (capital), Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel. **Anglesea**, a county in north Wales; **Lundy Island**, in the Bristol Channel; **Scilly Islands**, south-west of Cornwall. **South.**—Isle of **Wight**, south of Hants; chief towns, Newport (capital), Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor. **East.**—**Sheppey Island** and **Isle of Thanet** form part of Kent; **Coquet** and **Lindisfarn**, east of Northumberland.

113. CAPES.

West.—**St. Bee's Head**, in Cumberland; **Great Orme's Head**, in Carnarvon; **Holyhead**, in Anglesea; **Brach-y-Pwll**, the most westerly point in North Wales; **St. David's Head**, in Pembroke; the **Lands End**, in Cornwall, the most westerly point in England. **South.**—**Lizard Point**, in Cornwall, the most southerly point in England; **Portland Bill** and **St. Alban's Head**, in Dorset; the **Needles**, Isle of Wight; **Beachy Head**, in Sussex; **Dungeness**, in Kent. **East.**—**South Foreland** and **North Foreland**, in Kent; **Lowestoft Ness**, in Suffolk, the most easterly point in England; **Spurn Head** and **Flamborough Head**, in York.

114. MOUNTAINS.

The **Cheviot Hills** (2600 feet), between Northumberland and Roxburgh. The **Pennine Range** extends from the western extremity of the Cheviots to the **Peak** in Derbyshire. The principal summits are

Cross Fell (2900 feet), in Cumberland; Whernside and Ingleborough, in York; and the Peak, in Derby.

The **Cumbrian Mountains** lie to the west of the Pennine Range. They extend through Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire (Furness). The principal summits are Scafell (3200 feet), the highest mountain in England, Helvellyn (3118 feet), and Skiddaw (3022 feet). The **Cambrian Range** extends through Wales. The principal summits are Snowdon (3590 feet), in Carnarvon, the highest in Wales; Cader Idris, in Merioneth, and Plynlimmon, between Montgomery and Cardigan. Brecknock Beacon (2900 feet) is the highest summit in South Wales.

The **Devonian Range** extends from the south-east of Worcestershire to the Land's End. The principal divisions of this range are the **Cotswold Hills** in Gloucester, the **Mendip Hills** in Somerset, **Exmoor** and **Dartmoor** in Devon, and the **Cornish Mountains**, in Cornwall. The highest summits are Yes Tor and Cawsand Beacon, in Dartmoor; Brown Willy, in Cornwall.

115. RIVERS.

West Coast.—The Esk, the Derwent, and the Eden, flow into the Solway Firth; the Kent, the Lune and the Wyre, into Morecambe Bay; the Ribble, the Mersey, the Dee, the Clwyd, and the Conway, into the Irish Sea; the Ystwith and the Teify, into Cardigan Bay; the Towy, into Carmarthen Bay, the Tawe, into Swansea Bay; the Taff, the Usk, the Wye, the Severn, the Bristol Avon, the Parret and Tone, into the Bristol Channel; the Tawe, into Barnstaple Bay.

South Coast.—The Tamar, into Plymouth Sound; the Dart, the Exe, the Salisbury Avon, the Itchen, and the Sussex Ouse, into the English Channel.

East Coast.—The Stour, the Thames, the Chelmer,

the Colne, the Orwell, the Yare. The Great Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, and the Witham, flow into the estuary of the Wash; the Humber, an estuary formed by the junction of the Trent and the Ouse; the Esk, the Tees, the Wear, the Tyne, the Aln, the Tweed.

The **Mersey**, the most important river on the west coast, rises in the Pennine Hills. It is 68 miles long. It receives the Irwell on the right bank, and the Weaver on the left. The **Severn** rises on the slope of Plynlimmon in Wales. It is 200 miles long, being the second river in Britain. Its chief tributaries are the Teme, the Stour, and the Avon. The **Thames** is the most important river in England. It rises in the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucester, and has a course of 215 miles. The principal tributaries on the right bank are the Kennet, Wey, and Medway; on the left, the Cherwell, Thame, and Lea. The **Trent** rises in the Staffordshire Hills, and receives on its right bank the Tame and the Soar; on the left, the Derwent and the Dove. The **Ouse**, which flows across Yorkshire, is formed by the junction of the Swale and the Ure. Its principal tributaries are the Derwent, the Nidd, the Wharfe, the Aire, and the Don.

116. LAKES.

The principal lakes are situated among the valleys of the Cumbrian Mountains. **Windermere**, the largest, ten miles long, and one mile broad, separates North Lancashire (Furness) from Westmoreland. It is drained by the River Leven into Morecambe Bay. **Ullswater**, between Westmoreland and Cumberland, is eight miles long. It is drained by the Eamont, a tributary of the Eden. **Derwent Water** and **Bassenthwaite**, in Cumberland, are drained by the *Derwent*. The other principal lakes are **Thirlmere**, **Crummock Water**, **Buttermere**, and **Wastwater**, in

Cumberland; **Grasmere** and **Rydal** in Westmoreland; and **Coniston** in Lancashire. The lakes are celebrated for their beauty, and are annually visited by large numbers of tourists. The largest lake in Wales is **Bala**, four miles long, drained by the River **Dee**.

117. RIVERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH THE CHIEF TOWNS SITUATED ON OR NEAR THEM.

RIVERS FLOWING INTO THE IRISH SEA.

Eden.—Carlisle, Appleby.

Derwent.—Workington, Cockermouth, Keswick (Greta).

Kent.—Kendal.

Lune.—Lancaster.

Wyre.—Fleetwood.

Ribble.—Preston, Clitheroe.

Mersey.—Liverpool, Birkenhead, Runcorn, Warrington, Stockport, Stalybridge.

Irwell.—Manchester, Salford, Bury.

Weaver.—Nantwich, Northwich.

Dee.—Flint, Chester, Llangollen, Bala.

Clwyd.—Rhyl, Ruthin.

Conway.—Conway.

Ystwith.—Aberystwith.

Teify.—Cardigan.

118. INTO THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Towy.—Carmarthen, Llandeilo, Llandovery.

Tawe.—Swansea.

Severn.—Gloucester, Worcester, Bridgenorth, Welshpool, Shrewsbury.

Upper Avon.—Stratford, Warwick, Rugby.

Stour.—Kidderminster, Stourbridge.

k.—Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydvil.
l.—Newport, Abergavenny, Brecon.
on.—Bristol, Bath, Trowbridge.
e.—Chepstow, Monmouth, Hereford.
ret and Tone.—Bridgewater, Taunton.
ve.—Barnstaple.

119 INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

nar.—Launceston.
t.—Dartmouth.
l.—Exmouth, Exeter, Tiverton.
on.—Salisbury.
ton.—Southampton, Winchester.
s.—Newhaven, Lewes.

120. INTO THE NORTH SEA

ur.—Canterbury.
mes.—Gravesend, Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, LONDON, Kew, Richmond, Kingston, Windsor, Eton, Reading (Kennet), Oxford (Cherwell).
lway.—Sheerness, Queenborough, Chatham, Rochester, Maidstone, Tunbridge.
7.—Guildford.
—Hertford, Luton.
lmer.—Maldon, Chelmsford, Colne, Colchester.
ur.—Harwich, Sudbury.
ell.—Ipswich, Stowmarket.
s.—Yarmouth, Norwich (Wensum).
st Ouse.—King's Lynn, Ely, Huntingdon, Bedford, Olney, Cambridge (Cam).
..—Wisbeach, Peterborough, Wellingborough, Northampton.
land.—Spalding, Stamford.
ham.—Boston, Lincoln.
aber.—Great Grimsby, Hull (Hull).
st.—Gainsborough, Newark, Nottingham, Burton, Stoke, Stafford (Sow).

Derwent.—Derby, Matlock.

Soar.—Leicester, Loughborough.

Ouse.—York, Ripon (Ure).

Aire.—Leeds, Keighley, Skipton, Wakefield (Calder);
Bradford (trib. of Aire); Halifax (trib. of Calder).

Don.—Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield.

Esk.—Whitby.

Tees.—Middlesboro', Stockton, Darlington (Skerne).

Wear.—Sunderland, Durham.

Tyne.—Tynemouth, South Shields, North Shields,
Newcastle, Gateshead.

Aln.—Alnwick.

Tweed.—Berwick.

121. Climate, Surface, and Soil.—The *climate* of England, though variable and somewhat humid, particularly in the western parts of the island, is generally speaking, mild, genial, and salubrious. Its *surface*, except in the northern and western counties, is generally either level, or composed of gently rising hills and sloping valleys; and its *soil*, particularly in the midland, eastern, and southern counties, is distinguished for its fertility and high state of cultivation. In the north, in particular, there are several barren tracts, and in some of the eastern counties there are extensive fens or marches; but, in general, England is a fertile, rich, and beautifully-wooded country.

The counties most distinguished for agriculture are Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, part of Lincolnshire, Durham, and Northumberland.

The **mining** and **manufacturing** districts are in the north and west of the island. The principal mineral productions are, coal, iron, copper, lead, tin and salt. But coal is by far the most important of the mineral treasures of England. In fact, the manufacturing and commercial wealth of Great Britain is principally due to her inexhaustible supply of coal.

Antiquities and Curiosities.—The antiquities land may be classed under four heads, namely, British or Celtic, the Roman, the Gothic, and the . The most remarkable of the British anti-is Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, which is supposed e been a Druidical Temple; and in Wales, larly in the isle of Anglesea, there are many Druidical remains. The Roman antiquities of the remains of encampments and fortifica-military ways, altars, inscriptions, arms, coins, he principal Gothic Antiquities consist of als, minsters (as Westminster and Yorkmin-and other architectural relics; and the Danish ties consist of the remains of raths, circular &c.

principal natural curiosities are the Peak and ifactions, in Derbyshire; the lakes and scenery berland &c.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1871).

London	3,251,000
Bristol	493,000
Manchester and Salford	481,000
Birmingham	343,000
Sheffield	259,000
Leeds	240,000
Nottingham	182,000
Richmond	167,000
Cardiff	146,000
Don-Trent	130,000
Stoke-on-Tyne	128,000
Southampton	121,000
South	113,000
Land	98,000
North-Tydvil	97,000

Leicester	.	.	.	.
Brighton	.	.	.	.
Nottingham	.	.	.	.
Preston	.	.	.	.
Bolton	.	.	.	.
Oldham	.	.	.	.
Norwich	.	.	.	.

SCOTLAND.

124. Scotland, which form the northern part of the island of Great Britain, is bounded south by the Solway Firth, the Cheviot and the River Tweed, which separate it from England; on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the North Channel and Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by the German Ocean.

Scotland lies between $54^{\circ} 37'$ and 58° latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 48'$ and $6^{\circ} 13'$ longitude. Its length from Cape Wrath to the Galloway, is about 280 miles; and its breadth from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in the Orkney Islands is nearly 150 miles.

Its area is estimated at 26,086 square miles, exclusive of its islands, which are supposed to contain 4600 more; and its population, according to the census (1871), amounts to 3,358,613.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties, which, with their principal towns, are as follows:

125. ELEVEN NORTHERN.

Orkney and Shetland	.	.	Kirkwall, Lerwick, Stromness.
Caithness	.	.	Wick, Thurso.
Sutherland	.	.	Dornoch.
Ross	.	.	Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose, Inverness.

Cromarty . . .	Cromarty.
Inverness . . .	Inverness, Fort George, Fort Augustus, Fort William, Portree.
Nairn . . .	Nairn.
Elgin or Moray . . .	Elgin, Forres.
Banff . . .	Banff, Cullen.
Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Balmoral.

Stonehaven or Bervie . . .	Stonehaven, Bervie.
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26. Wick, the chief seat of the herring fishery. Inverurso, the most northern town on the mainland of Scotland. Dornoch, the smallest county town in Great Britain. Cromarty, the birth-place of Hugh Miller, the geologist. Inverness, near the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, the capital of the Highlands. Peterhead, noted for its quarries of red granite, also its fisheries. Aberdeen is a place of great trade, and the seat of a university. Balmoral, the Queen's Highland residence.

127. NINE MIDDLE.

Angus or Forfar . . .	Dundee, Forfar, Montrose, Brechin.
Perth . . .	Perth, Dunkeld, Dunblane.
Cupar . . .	Cupar, St. Andrews, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland.
Kinross . . .	Kinross.
Clackmannan . . .	Clackmannan, Alloa.
Stirling . . .	Stirling, Falkirk, Bannockburn.
Dumbarton or Lennox . . .	Dumbarton, Kirkintilloch, Helensburgh.
Inverary . . .	Inverary, Campbeltown, Dunoon, Oban.
Rothsay . . .	Rothsay, Brodick.

128. Dundee, noted for its linen and jute manufacture. **Perth**, formerly the capital of Scotland, a beautiful city. The royal palace of **Scone** is in its vicinity. **Dunoon** and **Helensburg**, favourite watering-places. **Campbeltown** has numerous distilleries. **St. Andrews** has the oldest university in Scotland. **Stirling**, celebrated for its castle. **Oban**, the chief town in the West Highlands.

129. THIRTEEN SOUTHERN.

Haddington or East-Lothian	{	Haddington, Dunbar, Preston-
Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian		pans.
	{	Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh,
		Dalkeith.
Linlithgow or West-Lothian		Linlithgow, Bo'ness, Queensferry.
Berwick or Merse		Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream.
Roxburgh		Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose.
Selkirk		Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles		Peebles, Innerleithen.
Lanark		Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton,
		Airdrie, Coatbridge.
Renfrew		Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port-
		Glasgow.
Ayrshire		Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Girvan.
Dumfries		Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Kirkcudbright		Kirkcudbright, Maxwelltown.
Wigtown		Wigtown, Stranraer, Portpatrick.

130. Kilmarnock, noted for carpets. **Greenock**, the most important seaport on the west of Scotland; the birth-place of **James Watt**, who invented the steam-engine. **Paisley**, famous for shawls and muslins. **Glasgow** (including suburbs), the largest city in Scotland, and chief centre of its commerce and

manufactures. It is also the seat of an important university. **Edinburgh**, the capital of Scotland since the reign of James II., is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. It has a celebrated university. **Leith**, next to Greenock, the most important seaport. **Dumfries**, the most important town in the south of Scotland; the burial-place of the poet Burns. **Gala-shiels**, noted for the manufacture of tweeds.

The six largest counties in Scotland are—Inverness, Argyle, Ross, Perth, Sutherland, Aberdeen. The three smallest are—Clackmannan, Kinross, Linlithgow.

INLETS OF THE SEA.

131. South and West.—Solway Firth, between south-west Scotland and England; Wigtown Bay, Luce Bay, and Loch Ryan, in Wigtownshire; Firth of Clyde, separating Arran, Bute, part of Argyle, and Dumbarton, from Ayr and Renfrew; Loch Long, between Argyle and Dumbarton; Kyles of Bute, between Bute and Argyle; Loch Fyne, south of Argyle; Kilbrannan Sound, between Arran and Cantyre; Sound of Jura, between Jura and Argyle; Sound of Islay, between Islay and Jura; Sound of Mull, between Mull and the mainland; Loch Linnhe, western entrance to the Caledonian Canal. The Minch, between Outer Hebrides and the mainland; the Little Minch, between the outer and inner Hebrides.

North and East.—Thurso Bay, north of Caithness; Pentland Firth, between Caithness and Orkney; Moray Firth, with its branches, Dornoch Firth, Cromarty Firth, and Beauly Firth; Firth of Tay, between Forfar and Fife; Firth of Forth, between Fife and the Lothians.

ISLANDS.

132. West Coast.—Arran, Bute, the Cumbraes, and Ailsa, in the Firth of Clyde. The Inner Hebrides, of

which the principal are Islay, Jura, Mull, Iona, and Skye. The Outer Hebrides comprise Lewis and Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra. **North Coast.**—The Orkneys, north-east of Caithness. Pomona and Hoy are the two principal islands. The Shetlands, north-east of the Orkneys. The principal are Mainland, Yell, and Unst. **East Coast.**—The Bell Rock, east of Firth of Tay, the Bass Rock, and Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth.

CAPES.

133. Burrow Head, Mull of Galloway, and Corsewall Point, in Wigtownshire; Mull of Cantyre, south of Argyre, 18 miles from the Antrim coast; Ardnamurchan Point, west of Argyre, the most westerly point in the mainland of Great Britain; Butt of Lewis, north of the Outer Hebrides; Cape Wrath, north of Sutherland; Sumburgh Head, south of Shetland; Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most northerly point of the mainland; Duncansby Head, north-east of Caithness; Kinnaird Head, north-east of Aberdeen; Buchan Ness, in Aberdeen, the most easterly point in the mainland; Fife Ness, in Fifeshire; St. Abb's Head, in Berwick.

MOUNTAINS.

134. Scotland is a mountainous country. There are three principal ranges, all of which run in the direction of south-west and north-east. The **North Highlands** occupy a large portion of Sutherland, Ross, and Inverness. The chief summits are Ben Attow (4000 feet) between Ross and Inverness; Ben Wyvis and Ben Dearg, in Ross; Ben More, in Sutherland; and Ben More in Mull.

The **Grampians**, the loftiest mountains in the British Isles, separate the Highlands from the Lowlands. The length of the range from Loch Linnhe to Kin-cordine, is about 100 miles. The principal summits

are Ben Nevis (4406 feet), in the south-west of Inverness, the culminating point of Great Britain; Ben Macdui (4296 feet), south-west of Aberdeen; Cairngorm (4095 feet), in Banff; Ben Cruachan (3670 feet), in Argyle; Ben Lomond (3192 feet), in Stirling.

The Lowther and Cheviot ranges extend from Loch Ryan to the English border. The principal summits are Cheviot Peak (2600 feet); Black Craig (2890 feet), in Kirkcudbright; and Lowther Hill, in Lanark. Besides these principal ranges, there are the Ochil Hills, south-east of Perth; the Lammermuir Hills, between Haddington and Berwick; and the Pentland Hills, in Mid-Lothian.

RIVERS.

135. South.—The Annan, Nith, and Dee flow into Solway Firth. **West.**—The Doon, the Ayr, the Irvine, and the Clyde into the Firth of Clyde. **North.**—The Ness, the Findhorn, the Spey, and the Deveron, into the North Sea. **East.**—The Dee, the North Esk, the South Esk, the Tay, the Eden, the Leven, the Forth, and the Tweed, into the North Sea.

The Clyde (98 miles) rises in the Lowther Hills, 1400 feet above the sea. The Spey (96 miles) rises in the south-east of Inverness, at an elevation of 1200 feet. It is the most rapid river in Britain, especially in its lower course. The Dee rises in the Cairngorm mountains, 4000 feet above sea level. The Tay (120 miles) is the longest river in Scotland. It carries more water to the sea than any river in the British Islands. The Forth (70 miles) rises on the slope of Ben Lomond. Its estuary, which is 50 miles long, is broad and deep. The Tweed (96 miles) rises in the Lowther Hills near the source of the Clyde. Its chief tributaries are the Gala, the Leader, and the Adder, on the left bank; the Yarrow, the Ettrick, and the Teviot, on the right.

LAKES.

136. The Scottish lakes are numerous, and celebrated for their fine scenery. **Loch Lomond**, between Stirling and Dumbarton, 21 miles long, 5 miles greatest breadth, area 47 square miles, the largest lake in Scotland, drained by the Leven into the Clyde. **Loch Awe** (23 miles long), in Argyle, is the second in point of size. It is drained by the River Awe into Loch Etive. **Loch Lochy**, **Loch Oich**, and **Loch Ness**, in Inverness, are connected by the Caledonian Canal. **Loch Shiel**, between Inverness and Argyle. **Loch Maree**, in Ross. **Loch Shin** (18 miles long), in Sutherland. **Loch Rannoch**, **Loch Tay**, and **Loch Earn**, in Perth, are drained by the Tay and its tributaries. **Loch Katrine** in Perth, by the Teith. **Loch Leven**, in Kinross, by the Leven. **St. Mary's Loch**, in Selkirk, by the Yarrow.

137. RIVERS OF SCOTLAND,
WITH CHIEF TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.
RIVERS FLOWING INTO NORTH CHANNEL
AND IRISH SEA.

Annan.—Annan, Moffat.

Nith.—Maxwelltown, Dumfries, Sanquhar.

Dee.—Kirkcudbright.

Ayr.—Ayr, Catrine.

Irvine.—Irvine. Kilmarnock (Kilmarnock).

Clyde.—Dunoon, Helensburgh, Gourock, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton (Leven), Paisley and Renfrew (Cart), Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanark.

INTO THE NORTH SEA.

Tweed.—Coldstream, Kelso, Melrose, Peebles, Hawick (Teviot), Dunse (Whiteadder), Greenlaw (Blackadder), Jedburgh (Jed), Galashiels (Gala), Selkirk (Ettrick).

Forth.—Grangemouth, Alloa, Stirling, Bridge of Allan, Dunblane (Allan), Doune, Callander (Teith), Leith (Firth of Forth).

Leven.—Kinross.

Eden.—Cupar.

Tay.—Dundee, Perth, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy.

South Esk.—Montrose, Brechin.

Dee.—Aberdeen, Balmoral.

Deveron.—Banff, Huntly

Spey.—Fochabers, Rothes.

Ness.—Inverness.

138. Climate, Surface.—The climate of Scotland differs from that of England in being several degrees colder. The surface of the country, particularly in the north and west, is rugged, mountainous, and, with the exception of a few fertile valleys, ill adapted for agriculture.

The middle parts of the country, particularly the valleys of the Grampians, afford good pasturage for sheep and black cattle, immense numbers of which are annually driven to be fattened in the rich pastures of England.

In the Lowlands, or south-eastern parts of Scotland, **Agriculture** is much advanced, and the soil is in general fertile. The grains chiefly cultivated are oats, rye, and barley.

Scotland is rich in minerals, particularly in coal, iron, lead, and copper; and its **Manufactures and Commerce** are extensive and flourishing. Its chief *manufactures* are cotton goods, linen, ironware, and *glass*.

Antiquities and Curiosities.—The antiquities are the remains of Druidic temples and altars ; the remains of the great Roman wall which ran from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth ; vestiges of Roman roads, camps, &c. ; and Danish camps and raths. The principal natural curiosities are the basaltic columns and the Cave of Fingal, in the island of Staffa ; the Fall of Fyers, near Loch Ness, and the Falls of the Clyde, near Lanark ; and the lakes, which are numerous and beautiful.

139. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN SCOTLAND (1871).

Glasgow	-	-	-	-	548,000
Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	198,000
Dundee	-	-	-	-	119,000
Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	88,000
Greenock	-	-	-	-	58,000
Paisley	-	-	-	-	48,000
Leith	-	-	-	-	44,000
Perth	-	-	-	-	25,000
Kilmarnock	-	-	-	-	23,000
Arbroath	-	-	-	-	20,000
Airdrie	-	-	-	-	17,000
Coatbridge	-	-	-	-	16,000
Montrose	-	-	-	-	15,000
Dunfermline	-	-	-	-	15,000
Dumfries	-	-	-	-	15,000
Stirling	-	-	-	-	14,000
Inverness	-	-	-	-	14,000

IRELAND.

40. Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel on the south-east; by the Irish Sea on the east; and by the North Channel on the north-east.

Ireland lies between the parallels of $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude; and between the meridians of $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 10° west longitude.

Its length from Fair Head in Antrim, to Mizen Head in Cork, is about 300 miles; and its breadth from Howth Head, in Dublin, to Slyne Head, in Mayo, is about 170 miles.

Its area is estimated at 32,524 square miles; and its population, according to the census in 1871, amounts to 5,402,759.

Ireland is divided into four provinces—Leinster in the east, Ulster in the north, Munster in the south, and Connaught in the west.

These provinces are subdivided into thirty-two counties, which, with their principal towns, are as follows:—

141. LEINSTER, TWELVE COUNTIES.

County	Town
County Drogheda	Drogheda, Dundalk, Ardee, Carrlingford.
County Meath	Trim, Navan, Kells.
County Louth	Mullingar, Athlone, Moate, Kilbeggan.
County Longford	Longford, Granard, Edgeworthstown.
County Dublin	DUBLIN, Kingstown, Balbriggan.
County Wick	Athy, Kildare, Naas, Maynooth.

King's County	.	Tallamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Banagher, Edenderry, Philipstown.
Queen's County	.	Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountmellick, Mountrath.
Carlow	.	Carlow, Tullow, Leighton.
Wicklow	.	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray, Enniskerry.
Wexford	.	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny	.	Kilkenny, Callan, Castlecomer.

142. Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is one of the finest cities of Europe. It is celebrated for the beauty of its public buildings. It is the seat of two universities—Trinity College, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and the Catholic University. In the adjoining Phoenix Park is the residence of the Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant. It has extensive trade, but few manufactures. **Kingstown** is the mail packet station for Holyhead. **Kilkenny** has collieries of anthracite and quarries of black marble. **Drogheda** is an ancient town near the scene of the battle of the Boyne. **Dundalk** has various manufactures and fisheries. **Athlone** is an important military station. **Mullingar** has great cattle and wool fairs. **Maynooth** has a Roman Catholic College. Birr Castle, **Parsonstown**, contains Lord Ross's monster telescope. **Wicklow** exports copper ore. **Balbriggan** is noted for hosiery.

143. ULSTER, NINE COUNTIES.

Donegal	.	Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Lifford.
Derry	.	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, Kilrea.
Antrim	.	Belfast, Lisburn, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne, Antrim.

Down . . .	Newry, Newtownards, Downpatrick, Banbridge, Bangor, Hillsborough, Donaghadee, Dromore, Holywood.
Armagh . . .	Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, Bessbrook, Charlemont.
Monaghan . . .	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
Tyrone . . .	Dungannon, Omagh, Strabane.
Fermanagh . . .	Enniskillen, Lisnaskea, Tempo.
Cavan . . .	Cavan, Cootehill, Belturbet, Kingscourt.

144. Belfast, the capital of Ulster, is the second city in Ireland for population, and the first for manufactures. It is the centre of the linen trade, which is the chief industry of the province. It is the seat of one of the Queen's Colleges. **Londonderry**, an ancient walled city, famous for its siege. **Shirt-making** is the principal industry. **Newry**, an important river port. **Armagh**, an ancient city, has an observatory and two cathedrals. **Lurgan, Lisburn, Ballymena, and Coleraine** are important market towns, extensively engaged in the linen trade. **Newtownards** largely employed in weaving cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics. **Carrickfergus**, noted for its ancient castle. There are salt mines in the neighbourhood. **Enniskillen**, an important inland town, is beautifully situated between Upper and Lower Lough Erne. **Dungannon**, formerly the residence of the O'Neills, the kings of Ulster.

145. MUNSTER, SIX COUNTIES.

Waterford . . .	Waterford, Dungarvan, Lisamore.
Tipperary . . .	Clonmel, Cashel, Nenagh, Tipperary.

Clare	.	.	.	Ennis, Kilrush, Killaloe.
Limerick	.	.	.	Limerick, Rathkeale, castle.
Cork	.	.	.	Cork, Bandon, You Kinsale.
Kerry	.	.	.	Tralee, Killarney, Dingle

146. Cork (97,000) is the capital of Munster, the third city in Ireland. It is the seat of one of Queen's Colleges. It exports large quantities of agricultural produce, especially butter. **Limerick** (50,000), the fourth city in Ireland, has manufactures of lace, and extensive trade. **Waterford** (23,000) exports agricultural produce. **Killarney**, in the neighbourhood of the beautiful lakes, is a favourite resort of tourists. **Queenstown** is a port of call for American steamers. **Cashel** was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Munster. In the neighbourhood is the Rock of Cashel, crowned with extensive ruins. **Youghal** has valuable salmon fisheries; Sir W. Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potato in Youghal.

147. CONNAUGHT, FIVE COUNTIES.

Roscommon	.	.	.	Boyle, Roscommon, Elphinstown.
Leitrim	.	.	.	Carrick-on-Shannon, Ma
Sligo	.	.	.	Sligo, Ballymote, Collooney.
Mayo	.	.	.	Castlebar, Ballina, West Killala.
Galway	.	.	.	Galway, Tuam, Lough Ballinasloe.

148. Galway (20,000) is the principal town of *Connaught*, and the chief seaport in the west of Ireland. It is the seat of one of the Queen's Colleges. **Ballinasloe** is noted for its annual cattle and horse fairs.

fair. **Sligo** has a good harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. **Tuam** has a Roman Catholic College, and two cathedrals.

The six largest Counties in Ireland are—Cork, Galway, Mayo, Donegal, Kerry, Tipperary. The three smallest are Louth, Carlow, Dublin.

ISLANDS.

149. Rathlin, north of Antrim; Copeland, north-east of Down; Lambay and Ireland's Eye, east of Dublin; Saltee Islands, south of Wexford; Cape Clear Island, south of Cork; Bear Island and Whiddy, in Bantry Bay; Valentia Island (terminus of Atlantic cable), west of Kerry; Arran Islands, in Galway Bay; Achill Island (95 square miles), Clare Island; Inishturk, Innisboffin, and Inishark, west of Mayo; Arranmore and Tory Island, west of Donegal.

CAPES.

150. Bengore Head and Fair Head, north of Antrim; Howth Head, in Dublin; Wicklow Head, in Wicklow; Carnsore Point and Hook Head, in Wexford; Cape Clear, and Mizen Head, south of Cork; Dunmore Head, in Kerry; Loop Head, in Clare; Slyne Head, in Galway; Achill Head and Erris Head, west of Mayo; Bloody Foreland Point, Horn Head, and Malin Head, in Donegal.

Malin Head is the most northerly point; Dunmore Head, the most westerly; Mizen Head, the most southerly; Birr Point, in Down, the most easterly.

INLETS OF THE SEA.

151. East.—Belfast Lough, between Antrim and Down; Strangford Lough and Dundrum Bay, in Down; Carlingford Bay, between Down and Louth; *Dundalk Bay*, in Louth; Malahide Bay and Dublin

Bay, in Dublin; Wexford Harbour. **South.**—Waterford Harbour, Tramore Bay, and Dungarvan Harbour, south of Waterford; Youghal Harbour, east of Cork; Cork Harbour, Kinsale Harbour, Dunmanus Bay, and Bantry Bay, south of Cork.

West.—Kenmare Bay, Valentia Harbour, Dingle Bay, and Tralee Bay, west of Kerry; Estuary of the Shannon, separating Kerry and Limerick from Clare; Mal Bay, west of Clare; Galway Bay, between Clare and Galway; Clew Bay and Blacksod Bay, west of Mayo; Broad Haven, north of Mayo; Killala Bay, between Mayo and Sligo; Sligo Bay; Donegal Bay, south-west of Donegal. **North.**—Lough Swilly, north of Donegal; Lough Foyle, between Donegal and Derry.

NOTE.—It is only in Ulster that arms of the sea are termed "loughs."

MOUNTAINS.

152. The following are the principal mountain ranges:—

(1.) The **Antrim Mountains** extend through the eastern part of the county, from Belfast Lough to Fair Head. Trostan (1810 feet), Knocklade, and Divis are the highest summits. (2.) The **Mourne Mountains** occupy the southern portions of Down and Armagh and the northern part of Louth. Slieve Donard (2796 feet) is the highest peak. (3.) The **Wicklow Mountains**, celebrated for their fine scenery. Lugnaquilla (3039 feet) is the highest summit. (4.) The **Blackstairs Mountains**, west of Wexford. Mount Leinster (2610 feet), is the highest. (5.) The **Galtee Mountains** in Tipperary, and the **Knockmeal-down Mountains** in Tipperary and Waterford. Galteemore (3007 feet) and Knockmealdown (2609 feet) are the highest.

153. (6.) The principal **Kerry Mountains** form three parallel ranges, which extend through Kerry and parts of the adjacent counties, Cork and Limerick. The south range extends along the peninsula between Bantry Bay and Kenmare River. The middle range which lies between Kenmare Bay and Dingle Bay, contains the Macgillicuddy Reeks. The highest peak, Carrantuohill (3414 feet), is the culminating point of Ireland. Mangerton, in the same group, is 2756 feet. The north range extends between Dingle Bay and Tralee Bay. Mount Brandon (3127 feet).

(7.) The **Mountains of Connemara** occupy a projection of the coast of Galway and Mayo, between Galway Bay and Clew Bay. The highest summits are Muilrea (2688 feet), Croagh Patrick, and Twelve Pins. (8.) The **Nephin Mountains**, in Mayo, are situated to the north of Clew Bay. Mount Nephin (2646 feet) and Nephin Beg are the highest elevations.

(9.) The **Donegal Mountains** cover a large portion of that county. Errigal (2466 feet) and Blue Stack are the highest. (10.) The **Sperrin and Carntogher Mountains**, in Tyrone and Londonderry. Mount Sawell (2236 feet) is the highest summit.

(11.) The **Slieve Bloom Mountains**, in Tipperary, King's and Queen's counties, rise from the central plain. The highest is Mount Keeper (2278 feet).

RIVERS.

154. **East Coast.**—The **Lagan** (42 miles) rises in Slieve Croob, in Down, and flows into Belfast Lough. The **Newry River** flows into Carlingford Bay. The **Boyne** (80 miles) rises in the central plain, crosses King's County and Meath, and enters the sea near Drogheda. The **Blackwater** is a tributary. The **Liffey** (75 miles) rises in the Wicklow Mountains, and flows into Dublin Bay. The **Vartry** and the **Avoca**

rise in the Wicklow Mountains, and flow in the Irish Sea. The **Slaney** (70 miles) rises in the Wicklow Mountains, and enters Wexford Harbour.

South Coast.—The **Barrow** (100 miles), the **Blackwater** (114 miles), and the **Nore** (a tributary of the Barrow) rise in the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and flow into Waterford Harbour. The **Blackwater** (90 miles) rises in the east of Kerry, and flows into Yough Harbour. The **Lee** (60 miles) flows into Cork Harbour. The **Bandon** enters Kinsale Harbour.

155. West Coast.—The **Laune** drains the Lough into Dingle Bay. The **Shannon** (160 miles), the longest river in the British Island, rises in the Cuilcagh Mountains, in Cavan, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Its principal tributaries, on the right bank, are the **Boyle**, **Suck**, and **Fergus**; on the left, the **Inny**, **Brosna**, **Deel**, **Maigue**, and **Blackwater**. The **Corrib** drains Lough Corrib into Galway Bay. The **Moy** enters Killala Bay; the **Arrow**, Sligo; the **Erne** and the **Eask**, Donegal Bay.

North Coast.—The **Foyle**, which is formed by the union of the **Mourne**, **Finn**, **Derg**, and **Blackwater**, flows into Lough Foyle. The **Upper Bann** rises in the Mourne Mountains, flows through Down, and enters Lough Neagh. The **Lower Bann** issues from Lough Neagh, and enters the Atlantic. The **Blackwater** and the **Main** flow into Lough Neagh.

LAKES.

156. Lough Neagh (153 square miles) is the largest lake in the British Islands. It washes the shores of five counties—Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. It is drained by the **Lower Bann**. The **Lough Derg**, in South Donegal, is drained

river Derg, a tributary of the Foyle. **Lough Erne**, celebrated for its fine scenery, is drained by the river Erne. **Lough Conn**, north of Mayo, is drained by the river Moy. **Lough Mask** (35 square miles), south of Mayo, is connected by an underground channel with **Lough Corrib** (68 square miles) in Galway. **Lough Allen** (14 square miles), **Lough Ree** (41 square miles), and **Lough Derg** (46 square miles), are drained by the Shannon. The **Lakes of Killarney**, in Kerry, are surrounded by high mountains, and are celebrated for their beautiful scenery.

**157. RIVERS OF IRELAND,
WITH PRINCIPAL TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.
RIVERS FLOWING INTO THE IRISH SEA.**

Lagan.—Belfast, Lisburn, Dromore.

Newry.—Newry.

Boyne.—Drogheda, Navan, Trim, Kells (Blackwater).

Liffey.—Dublin, Celbridge, Newbridge.

Vartry.—Wicklow.

Avoca.—Arklow, Rathdrum.

Slaney.—Wexford, Enniscorthy, Tullow.

INTO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN (SOUTH).

Barrow.—New Ross, Bagnalstown, Carlow, Athy
Portarlinton.

Nore.—Thomastown, Kilkenny.

Suir.—Waterford, Portlaw, Carrick-on-Suir. Clonmel
Cahir, Thurles.

Blackwater.—Youghal, Lismore, Fermoy, Mallow.

Lee.—Queenstown, Cork.

Bandon.—Kinsale, Bandon, Dunmanway.

158. WEST.

Leane.—Killarney.
Shannon.—Kilrush, Limerick, Killaloe, Banagher,
 Athlone, Carrick-on-Shannon.
Suck.—Ballinasloe, Roscommon.
Fergus.—Ennis.
Feale.—Listowel, Abbeyfeale.
Deel.—Askeaton, Rathkeale.
Maigue.—Adare.
Corrib.—Galway.
Moy.—Killala, Ballina.
Erne.—Ballyshannon, Enniskillen.
Eask.—Donegal.

NORTH

Foyle.—Londonderry, Lifford.
Mourne.—Strabane, Newtown-Stewart.
Finn.—Castlefinn, Stranorlar.
Derg.—Castlederg.
Strule.—Omagh.
Lower Bann.—Coleraine, Kilrea, Portglenone, Toome.
Upper Bann.—Portadown, Gilford, Banbridge.
Blackwater.—Moy, Charlemont, Armagh
 (Callan).
Main.—Randalstown, Ballymena (Braid).

159. Climate, Soil.—The climate of Ireland is mild genial, and salubrious. The excellent pasturage and beautiful verdure for which Ireland is so remarkable, are owing principally to the moisture it receives from the vapours of the Atlantic. The soil is in general more fertile than that of England, but not so well cultivated.

Agriculture.—Great improvements in agriculture have been made in Ireland within the last few years, and societies for the further improvement of it are extending over the country.

Commerce.—Ireland possesses many natural advantages for commerce. Its harbours are numerous and commodious; and its coasts are so indented on all sides, that there is scarcely any place in the country more than fifty miles from the sea. The principal exports of Ireland are cattle, corn, beef, butter, pigs, skins, hides; also linen, yarn, and flax; copper and lead ore, &c. The principal manufacture is linen, which is chiefly confined to the north. Dublin is distinguished for its beautiful tabinets, and Limerick for its lace.

Antiquities and Curiosities.—The principal antiquities are the round towers, cromlechs, and the remains of raths or circular entrenchments. The principal natural curiosities are the Giants' Causeway on the northern extremity of the County of Antrim, the scenery of Wicklow, and the Lakes of Killarney.

2. POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH TOWNS IN IRELAND (1871).

Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	245,722
elfast	.	.	.	.	.	174,394
Liverpool	.	.	.	.	.	97,887
Limerick	.	.	.	.	.	49,670
Waterford	.	.	.	.	.	29,843
Belmont	.	.	.	.	.	24,328
Down	.	.	.	.	.	19,820
Sligo	.	.	.	.	.	16,135
Kenny	.	.	.	.	.	15,609
Wexford	.	.	.	.	.	14,181
Wexford	.	.	.	.	.	11,857
Dundalk	.	.	.	.	.	10,893
Lee	.	.	.	.	.	9,700
Ennis	.	.	.	.	.	9,484
Rickfergus (Co. & Town)	.	.	.	.	.	9,452
Burn	.	.	.	.	.	9,319

Armagh	8,952
Carlow	7,778
Dungarvan	7,700
New Ross	6,813
Athlone	6,617
Coleraine	6,236
Ennis	6,100
Youghal	6,090
Bandon	6,074
Enniskillen	5,906
Kinsale	5,248
Downpatrick	4,154
Mallow	4,150
Dungannon	3,955
Portarlinton	2,778

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND COLONIES.

161. The **British Empire** is the largest, and, except China, the most populous in the world. It has been truly said that "the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions," for we have possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. The area of the British Empire is more than 8 millions of square miles, almost one-sixth of all the land on the surface of the earth. The population exceeds 238 millions, more than one-sixth of the estimated inhabitants of the earth.

POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

162. **Heligoland** is a small island in the North Sea, about forty miles from the mouth of the Elbe. This island was of great importance during our wars with the French. **Gibraltar** is an important fortress in the south of Spain, at the entrance to the Mediterranean. *It was taken from the Spaniards in 1704.* **Gibraltar**

is the only place in Europe where monkeys are found wild. The **Maltese Islands** lie about sixty miles to the south of Sicily. There are three islands—Malta, Gozo, and Comino. The principal productions are cotton and fruit. Valetta (53,000), the capital, has an excellent harbour, and is the centre of important trade. It is also a naval station. These islands were taken from the French in 1800. The **Channel Islands** are near the French coast. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are the most important. The climate is very mild. Apples are extensively grown. St. Helier, in Jersey, is the largest town.

POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

163. Cyprus in the Levant Sea, recently (1878) ceded to Great Britain by Turkey. The summers are hot and dry, and the climate unhealthy. The chief products are wheat, barley, cotton, silk, wine, olives, and tobacco. Nicosia is the capital. **Aden** on the south-west coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea, has belonged to the British since 1839. It is strongly fortified. **Perim**, a small island in the Strait of Babelmandeb, and the **Kuria Muria Islands**, south-east of Arabia, also belong to Great Britain. **Hong-Kong**, an island near the mouth of the Canton River, on the Chinese coast. **Victoria** is the capital. **Kowloon**, a small British territory on the mainland of China, opposite Hong-Kong, is used as a sanatorium for troops. **Labuan** is a small island near the coast of Borneo. The province of **Sarawak**, on the north-west coast of Borneo, although not a British possession, is under British influence.

164. The Straits Settlements comprise the island of Singapore, Penang or Prince of Wales's Island, Malacca, and Wellesley Province, on the western side of the Malay peninsula. Penang produces nut-

megs, mace, and cloves. Georgetown is its capital. Singapore has very large trade. Ceylon is a large island, separated from India by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait. The principal exports are cinnamon, coffee, and rice. The most important towns are Colombo, Trincomalee, and Point de Galle. The **Laccadives** and **Maldives**, off the Malabar coast, are of coral formation. The Laccadives are British. The Maldives are governed by a sultan who is tributary to Britain. The **Andaman** islands, of volcanic origin, lie in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The **Nicobar** islands, also volcanic, produce cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, and bread-fruit trees.

165. The **Empire of India** consists of the great peninsula of Hindostan, and a narrow strip along the east side of the Bay of Bengal. Its total area (including the protected states) is more than a million and a half of square miles. The population is about 241 millions, of whom 163 millions are directly under British rule; the remaining 48 millions are distributed among a number of small native states, subject to British control, with the exception of **Nepaul** and **Bootan**, on the southern slope of the Himalaya, which are independent.

British India consists of eight divisions or provinces.—1. **Bengal Presidency**, occupying the lower portion of the valley of the Ganges and Brahmapootra; capital, Calcutta. 2. **North-West Provinces**, in the upper valley of the Ganges; capital, Allahabad. 3. **Oude**, also in the valley of the Ganges; capital, Lucknow. 4. The **Central Provinces** north of the Deccan; capital, Nagpore. 5. The **Punjab**, in the upper basin of the Indus; capital, Lahore. 6. **British Burmah**, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. 7. The **Presidency of Bombay**; capital, Bombay. 8. The **Presidency of Madras**; capital, Madras.

166. The principal exports are cotton, rice, indigo, hemp, jute, saltpetre, wool, silk, coffee, sugar, opium, tea (from Assam), teak-timber, ivory, and wheat.

167. **Calcutta** on the Hooghly, a branch of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea, is the capital of British India; population is 447,000, including the suburbs, 794,000. **Moorshedabad**, on the Ganges, was formerly the capital of Bengal. **Bombay** (644,000) is situated on a small island which has been connected with the mainland by a causeway. It has an excellent harbour. **Benares**, on the Ganges, is considered by the Hindoos the most holy city in the world. **Allahabad**, the capital of the North-West Provinces, at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. **Delhi**, on the Jumna, was the capital of the Mohammedan empire in India. **Cawnpore**, on the Ganges, is noted for the massacre of the English residents by the Sepoys in 1857. **Lucknow**, on the Goomtee, is noted for the gallant resistance made by the English garrison during the Indian mutiny. **Nagpore** is the capital of the Central Provinces. **Patna** has a large trade in rice, opium, wheat, sugar, indigo, and saltpetre. **Lahore**, on the Ravee, the capital of the Punjab. **Peshawur** is situated on the frontier of Afghanistan, near the celebrated Kyber Pass. **Madras** (400,000), on the east coast, although a place of considerable trade, has a very bad harbour.

168. AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE WEST COAST.

The **Gambia** comprises several stations on the River Gambia. **Bathurst**, on the island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the river, is the capital. **Sierra Leone** is a mountainous peninsula on the coast of **Senegambia**; capital, **Freetown**. The **Gold Coast**

is a strip of land, from 30 to 50 miles wide, on the Guinea Coast, containing numerous forts. The chief settlements are **Cape Coast Castle** and **Elmina**. **Lagos** is situated on the Bight of Benin, near the delta of the Niger. These settlements export palm oil, gold dust, ivory, cotton, teak-timber, rice, &c.

169. SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

Cape Colony, including British Caffraria and Basutoland south of the Orange River. The chief exports are wool, wine, ostrich feathers, and copper ore. The capital is **Cape Town**. **Griqualand**, recently annexed to Cape Colony, was placed under British rule in 1871; capital, **Kimberley**. Large quantities of diamonds have been found here, on the **Vaal River**. **Natal** is a flourishing colony; capital, **Pietermaritzburg**; chief port, **D'Urban**. The province of **Transvaal**, formerly an independent republic, has lately (1877) been annexed to Great Britain. Valuable deposits of gold have been found on the **Limpopo River**, to the north of this colony. **Pretoria** is the capital.

170. BRITISH AFRICAN ISLANDS.

IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Ascension, an island far away from the African coast, is an important station, at which ships engaged in the Indian and Australian trade may call for stores. Only 27 people were found on the island in 1871. **St. Helena**, noted as the place of exile of Napoleon, is of volcanic origin, and very mountainous; capital, **Jamestown**. **Tristan d'Acunha**, in the South Atlantic, is inhabited by a few British families. Ships call occasionally for a supply of vegetables and fresh meat.

171. IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Mauritius, or Isle of France, to the east of Madagascar, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, who named it after Prince Maurice. It subsequently belonged to the French, who ceded it to Britain in 1810. Large quantities of sugar are exported. **Port Louis** is the chief town. **Rodriguez** lies 300 miles east of Mauritius. The **Amirante** and **Seychelles** islands lie north-east of Madagascar. **Port Victoria**, on the Seychelles, is the capital. These islands, together with the **Chagos Archipelago**, a group of coral reefs, are dependencies of Mauritius. **St. Paul** and **Amsterdam** islands, about 38° south latitude, also belong to Britain.

172. NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

British America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, west by the Pacific Ocean, north-west by Alaska, south by the United States, and east by Atlantic Ocean. All the North American Colonies, with the exception of Newfoundland, capital **St. John's**, are now included in the **Dominion of Canada**. **Labrador**, an immense peninsula separated from Newfoundland by the Strait of Belleisle, is under the Government of Newfoundland. Its climate is so severe that there are few inhabitants. **Anticosti**, a large island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, is also included in the Government of Newfoundland. Only a few families reside on the island. The principal exports of Canada are wheat, timber, petroleum, cheese, and bacon.

173. The provinces and chief towns of the Dominion are as follows:—

1. **Ontario**.—Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston.

2. **Quebec.**—Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers.
3. **New Brunswick.**—Fredericton, St. John, St. Andrew.
4. **Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.**—Halifax, Yarmouth, Windsor, Sydney (Cape Breton).
5. **Prince Edward Island.**—Charlotte Town, George Town, Prince Town.
6. **British Colombia with Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.**—Victoria (Vancouver Island), New Westminster.
7. **Manitoba.**—Winnipeg.

174. **Ottawa** (21,000), the capital of the Dominion, is situated on the river Ottawa, a tributary of the St. Lawrence. **Toronto** (56,000), west of Lake Ontario, is the capital of Ontario. **Quebec** (60,000), on the St. Lawrence, is strongly fortified. Many of the inhabitants are of French extraction. **Montreal** (107,000) is the largest city in Canada. It stands on an island in the St. Lawrence.

175. The **Bermudas** lie 580 miles east of South Carolina. They are of coral origin, and are scarcely raised above the water. **Hamilton**, on Long Island, is the capital.

176. WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The British West India Islands include (1.) the **Bahamas**, a group of small islands which lie between Florida and St. Domingo. **Nassau**, on the island of New Providence, is the capital. The **Turk and Caicos** islands, on the south-east of the group, form a dependency of Jamaica. (2.) **Jamaica**, the largest of the British West Indies. The chief towns are **Kingston** and **Spanish Town**. (3.) Most of the **Windward Islands**—**Tobago**, **Barbadoes**, **Grenada**, **St. Vincent**, **St. Lucia**. (4.) The **Leeward Islands**—**Dominica**,

Santserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Barbuda, Nevis, Anguilla, and three of the Virgin Islands (Tortola, &c.) (5.) Trinidad, separated from the coast of South America by the Gulf of Paria. Capital, **Port of Spain.**

177. The chief exports are sugar, rum, coffee, simento, cotton, ginger, tobacco, and indigo. The population is about a million, of whom one-half are negroes. The British Government abolished slavery here in 1834 at a cost of £20,000,000.

178. British Honduras lies east of the peninsula of Yucatan. Mahogany, rosewood, and logwood are exported. Belize is the chief town.

179. SOUTH AMERICA.

The only British colony on the mainland of South America is **Guiana.** There are three settlements, **Georgetown, Demerara, and Essequibo.** The exports are coffee, sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, tobacco, ginger, timber, and cocoa nuts. The capital is **Georgetown,** on the Demerara river. The **Falkland Islands** lie east of Patagonia. There is a British Settlement, **Stanley Harbour,** on the largest island. **South Georgia,** 54° south latitude, is uninhabited.

180. AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The Australian continent is wholly British. Five colonies have been established—(1.) **Victoria.** Capital, **Melbourne** (194,000), on Port Philip, the largest city in Australia. **Ballarat,** where gold was first discovered in 1851. **Geelong,** on Port Philip. Exports: gold, wheat, wool. (2.) **New South Wales.** Capital, **Sydney,** on Port Jackson, the oldest town in Australia. **Newcastle,** at the mouth of the Hunter river, has valuable coal mines. Exports: gold, wool, maize, hides. (3.) **South Australia.** Capital, **Adelaide,** on the river Torrens, about six miles from its

mouth. Wool, wheat, and copper are exported. (4.) **Western Australia.** Perth, on the Swan R is the capital. **Freemantle** was a convict station 1868. Wool is exported. (5.) **Queensland,** north New South Wales. **Brisbane** is the capital. Copper ore, wool, preserved meat, and timber exported.

181. **Tasmania,** discovered by Tasman, a D navigator, is separated from Australia by Bass St 160 miles wide. Capital, **Hobart Town,** on the Derwent. Wool and wheat are exported. Large quantities of preserved fruit, butter, and cheese sent to Victoria.

182. NEW ZEALAND.

The colony of New Zealand consists of large islands, usually called **North Island** and **South Island.** Besides these, there are numerous small islands. Cook Strait separates North Island and South Island. **Wellington,** the capital of the colony is situated on an inlet of Cook Strait, at the southern extremity of North Island. **Auckland** is second town. **Dunedin** (20,000), on South Island the largest city in New Zealand. The chief exports are gold and wool.

183. **Norfolk Island** was formerly used as a convict settlement. It was colonized in 1856 by inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, the descendants of mutineers of the "Bounty." The **Auckland Islands** a volcanic group, are occupied by a few Maori. **Chatham Isles** are inhabited by a race of savages of whom, in 1871, there were only 133 survivors. The **Fiji** or **Viti Islands** were formed into a British colony in 1875. The islands are of volcanic origin, well wooded, and extremely fertile. Cotton grows wild.

84. BRITISH EMPIRE—SUMMARY.

COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.
British Islands	121,607	31,629,299
Ireland	21	1,913
Malta	2	26,216
Other Islands	143	148,968
Total	121,762	31,805,896
British India	3,678	135,000
and Perim	23	29,930
(exclusive of protected territories)	948,810	193,111,817
China	24,454	2,405,287
British Settlements	1,225	298,984
Man	45	4,898
Hong-Kong	32	121,980
Total	973,267	196,107,896
Sierra Leone	21	14,190
Sierra Leone	468	38,936
Coast and Lagos	17,626	582,091
Sierra Leone	34	27
Sierra Leone	47	6,241
Colon, &c.	224,366	718,069
Sierra Leone	17,800	289,733
Sierra Leone	114,300	275,000
Sierra Leone, &c.	1,026	330,460
San d'Acunha	45	53
San d'Acunha & Amsterdam Islands	28	1,569
Total	375,761	2,256,359

SUMMARY—*continued.*

COUNTRIES:	Area in square miles.	Popula:
AMERICA.		
Canada	3,500,000	3,718
Newfoundland, &c.	40,200	146
Bermudas	41	16
Honduras	13,590	24
West Indies	13,813	1,064
Guiana	85,425	103
Falkland Islands	4,741	
Total	3,657,720	5,164
OCEANIA.		
New South Wales	205,988	629
Victoria	88,198	940
South Australia	904,133	226
West Australia	978,299	27
Queensland	668,260	187
Tasmania	26,215	105
New Zealand	106,260	399
Norfolk and Auckland Islands	214	
Chatham Islands	520	
Fiji Islands	8,034	148
Total	3,086,121	2,563
Total British Empire	8,214,621	237,897

* Population of Australian Colonies and New Zealand, as at 31st December 1876.

PORTUGAL.

185. Boundaries.—North and east by Spain; south and west by the Atlantic. **Area**, 38,000 square miles; **population**, 4 millions. The **government** is a limited monarchy; the **religion**, Roman Catholic. The **exports** consist of wine, fruit, onions, and olive oil.

186. Chief Towns.—**Lisbon** (250,000), the capital, near the mouth of the Tagus. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, and 60,000 lives lost. **Oporto**, at the mouth of the Douro, exports large quantities of port wine. **Coimbra** is the seat of the only university in the country.

187. Colonies.—The Azores, Madeiras and Cape Verde Islands; St. Thomas and Prince's Islands; portions of Senegambia, Angola, and Benguela, on the west coast of Africa; Sofala and Mozambique, on the east coast; Goa and other settlements, in Hindostan; Macao, in China; part of Timor in the Indian Archipelago.

SPAIN.

188. Boundaries.—West by Portugal and the Atlantic; north by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; east by the Mediterranean; south by the Mediterranean, Strait of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic. **Area**, 196,000 square miles; **population**, 16 millions. The **government** is a limited monarchy; the **religion**, Roman Catholic. The principal **exports** are wines and fruits.

189. Chief Towns.—**Madrid** (500,000), the capital, on the Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus. **Seville**, on the Guadalquivir, exports oranges, cigars, and tobacco. **Granada**, the ancient capital of the Moors, contains the famous palace of the Alhambra. **Malaga** and **Almeria**, on the south coast, export

wines and fruits. **Barcelona**, the second city in Spain, on the north-east coast, is the seat of a university. **Cadiz**, on the isle of Leon, is the chief seat of commerce. Sherry wine is exported. **Corunna**, an important port from which the Armada sailed in 1588. **Salamanca**, has a famous, ancient university. **Valencia**, the seat of another university, is noted for the manufacture of silk. **Port Mahon** is the capital of Minorca.

190. Colonies.—Cuba and Porto Rico in the West Indies; Ceuta and other small settlements on the north coast of Morocco; the Canary Islands, Fernando Po, and Annabon, west of Africa; part of the Philippine and Ladrone Islands, and the Pelew and Caroline Islands, in Oceania.

FRANCE.

191. Boundaries.—West by the Atlantic; north-west by the English Channel; north-east by Belgium; east by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; south-east by the Mediterranean; south-west by the Pyrenees which separate it from Spain. The area, including Corsica, amounts to 202,000 square miles; the population is about 36 millions. The government is at present a republic; the majority of the people are Roman Catholics. The chief exports are silks, wines, brandy, gloves, butter, eggs, fruit.

192. Chief Towns.—**Paris**, the capital of France, on the Seine, is the most beautiful city in the world. The population is nearly 2 millions. **Versailles**, near Paris, is famous for its magnificent palace. **Rouen**, on the Seine, between Paris and Havre, is noted for its woollen and cotton manufactures. **Brest** and **Cherbourg**, on the north-west coast, are strongly fortified naval stations. **Rocheport**, a naval station, on the Bay of Biscay. **Toulon** is the principal naval

station on the Mediterranean. **Calais** and **Boulogne** are the nearest towns to England. **Bordeaux**, on the Garonne, exports large quantities of French Wine. **Lyons**, the second city in France, on the Rhone, at its junction with the Saone, is the principal seat of the silk manufacture. **Marseilles**, founded by the Greeks, 600 B.C., is an important port on the Mediterranean. **Sedan**, on the Meuse, the scene of the surrender of Napoleon III. to the Germans, 1870. **Ajaccio**, the capital of Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon I.

193. Colonies.—**Africa.**—Algeria, Senegal, and the Islands of Bourbon or Reunion, and St. Marie. **South America.**—French Guiana. **West Indies.**—Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Bartholomew (recently ceded by Sweden); St. Pierre and Miquelon in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **Hindustan.**—Mahé, Karikal, Pondicherry, and Chandernagore; also a large territory to the south of Cochin-China. **Oceania.**—New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, Tahiti, and Marquesas.

BELGIUM.

194. Boundaries.—North-west by the North Sea; north by Holland; east by Russia; south and south-west by France. The area is 11,000 square miles; the population, 5 millions. The government is a limited monarchy; the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The exports are coal, iron goods, corn, cattle, woollen and linen cloths, carpets, flax, hemp, &c.

195. Chief Towns.—**Brussels** (365,000), the capital, is a beautiful city, with manufactures of carpets and lace. **Waterloo**, where a battle was fought between the French and the English in 1815, is near Brussels. **Antwerp**, on the Scheldt, is the chief seat of com-

merce. It has a celebrated cathedral. **Ghent**, on the same river, is the second city in Belgium. It is noted for its cotton manufactures. **Liege**, on the Maas, has extensive manufactures of fire-arms. **Ostend** is the only Belgian sea-port.

HOLLAND, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

196. Boundaries.—West and north by the North Sea, east by Prussia, south by Belgium. The area is 22,300 square miles; population, nearly four millions. The government is a limited monarchy; the religion is Protestant. The chief exports are cattle, butter, cheese, oilcake, gin, flower roots and seeds, linen, and sugar.

197. Chief Towns.—**Amsterdam** (281,000), the capital, on the Amstel, is built on piles of wood. The **Hague** is the residence of the king, and the seat of government. **Rotterdam**, at the mouth of the Maas, is the second city in Holland. **Leyden**, on the old Rhine, is noted for its university. **Haarlem** is the centre of the trade in bulbous flower roots. **Flushing**, on the island of Walcheren, was bombarded by the English in 1809. **Utrecht**, noted for its treaties, is the oldest city in Holland, and the seat of a university.

198. Colonies.—The colonial possessions of the Dutch rank next in importance to those of Great Britain. **Africa.**—Several settlements on the coast of Guinea. **Indian Archipelago.**—The Island of Java, with an area of 50,000 square miles, and a population of 17 millions; the Moluccas, Celebes, and part of Sumatra, Borneo, and Timor. **Dutch Guiana** in South America, **Curaçoa** and **St. Eustatius** in the West Indies.

DENMARK.

Boundaries.—West by the North Sea; north by the Skager Rack, which separates it from Norway; by the Kattegat and the Sound, which separate it from Sweden; south by Germany. The area is 15,000 square miles; the population, 1½ mil-

The government is a limited monarchy; the religion, Lutheran. The principal exports are butter, corn, oilcake, horses, cattle, and hides.

Chief Towns.—**Copenhagen** (155,000), the largest, on the island of Zealand, is strongly fortified. **Copenhagen**, where Sound dues were formerly paid. **Aalborg** (Eelstown), in Jutland, is noted for its herring-fishery. **Reykjavik**, the capital of Iceland, has 4,000 inhabitants.

Colonies.—**Iceland** (64,000), celebrated for its geysers or boiling springs, and its volcanoes. **Færøe Islands**. The island of **Greenland**, on which there are thirteen settlements. **St. Croix**, **St. John**, and **St. John**, in the West Indies.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Boundaries.—West by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; north by the North Sea, Jutland, and the Baltic; east by Russia, south by Austria and Switzerland. The area of the 26 States which form the German Empire is 208,000 square miles; the population, 41 millions. The largest state is Prussia, which has an area of 136,000 square miles, and 24 millions of population. The kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, are of great importance. Many of the Minor States are smaller than an Irish county.

The King of Prussia has been elected Emperor of Germany. In the Northern States the majority

of the people are Protestants; in the Rhine provinces and the Southern States the Roman Catholics are most numerous.

204. The chief exports are corn, timber, wine, cattle, and horses, woollen and linen cloths, coals, flax, hops, tobacco, glass, jewellery, and toys.

205. Chief Towns.—**Berlin** (965,000), the capital of Prussia, stands on the Spree, a tributary of the Elbe. It has numerous manufactures of woollens, cottons, silks, and jewellery. **Potsdam** contains the principal residence of the Emperor of Germany. **Breslau** (208,000), on the Oder, is, next to the capital, the most populous city in Prussia. **Magdeburg**, on the Elbe, is a very strong fortress. **Stettin**, at the mouth of the Oder, an important port. **Halle** is the birth-place of Handel the musician. **Cologne**, on the Rhine, is famous for its cathedral and its distilled waters, "Eau de Cologne." **Coblentz**, at the confluence of the Rhine with the Moselle. **Bonn**, on the Rhine, has a celebrated university. **Danzig**, near the mouth of the Vistula, exports corn. **Memel**, near the Russian border, exports timber. **Hamburg** (300,000), a free city on the Elbe, is the chief commercial port of Germany. **Strasburg** and **Metz**, two important cities, ceded by France in 1870. **Dresden**, the capital of Saxony, celebrated for its porcelain. **Leipzig**, in Saxony, has a great annual book-fair. **Munich** (171,000), on the Isar, the capital of Bavaria, is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. **Hohenlinden**, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1800, is near Munich. **Carlsruhe**, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is built in the form of a fan, the streets radiating from the ducal palace. **Mayence**, on the Rhine, near its junction with the Main, is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is the birth-place of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing. **Heidelberg**, famous for its castle and romantic scenery.

SWITZERLAND.

6. Boundaries.—West by France; north by Germany; east by Austria; south by Italy. The area is 15,716 square miles; the population, 2,600,000. More than half of the people are Protestants, the remainder, Roman Catholics. The principal exports are cattle, dairy produce, wines, watches, jewellery,

7. Switzerland is divided into 22 cantons, three of which consist of two States each. There are therefore 25 independent States, which are united into a federal republic, the representatives meeting at

Chief Towns.—Bern (36,000) on the Aar, a tributary of the Rhine, the capital of the Swiss confederation.

Geneva (47,000) on the lake, where it empties into the Rhone, is the largest town in Switzerland, and is noted for the manufacture of watches and jewellery. **Bâle** (45,000) on the Rhine, is the third city in population. **Zurich** has manufactures of silk and cotton. It has also a university. **Schaffhausen** is near the falls of the Rhine. **Lausanne** is beautifully situated near the Lake of Geneva.

ITALY.

3. Boundaries.—West by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic; north by the Alps, which separate it from Germany and Switzerland; east by Austria and the Adriatic; south by the Mediterranean. The area, including the islands, is 112,000 square miles; the population, 27 millions. The government is a constitutional monarchy; the religion, Roman Catholic. The principal exports are raw silk, olive oil, wine, fruit, fur, fruits, oak-bark, corkwood, macaroni.

Chief Towns.—**Rome** (244,000), the capital, is one of the most famous cities in the world. There

are many remains of its ancient magnificence. **Naples** (448,000) is the largest city in Italy. It is beautifully situated on the Bay of Naples. **Turin** is noted for its silk manufactures. **Florence** has a splendid collection of paintings and statues. **Genoa**, an important port on the north-west coast, the birthplace of Columbus, was the capital of a republic from the 11th till the 18th century. **Leghorn**, noted for its straw-plait manufactures, is a place of great trade. **Milan** is a large city, celebrated for its beauty. **Venice**, built on piles in the centre of a lagoon, was the capital of a famous republic. **Palermo** is the capital of Sicily.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

210. Boundaries.—West by Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; north by Germany and Russia; east by Russia and Roumania; south by Turkey, the Adriatic, and Italy. The area is 240,000 square miles; the population, 36 millions. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The majority of the people are Roman Catholics, but there are many Greek Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. The principal exports are corn, tallow, hemp, olive oil, quicksilver, wine, wool. Wooden toys are exported from the Tyrol.

211. Chief Towns.—**Vienna**, on the Danube, the capital, with a million inhabitants, is an elegant city. **Buda** and **Pesth** (250,000), separated by the Danube, form the capital of Hungary. **Innsbrück** (23,000), on the Inn, is the capital of Tyrol. **Prague** (190,000), the capital of Bohemia, on the Moldau, is the second city in the Empire. **Cracow** (49,000), on the Vistula, was the ancient capital of Poland. **Trieste** (109,000), on the Adriatic, is the most important port. **Pola**, an ancient city, is the principal naval station.

TURKEY.

12. Boundaries.—West by the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and Dalmatia (a province of Austria); north the Hungarian provinces of Austria; east by Asia and the Black Sea; south by the Sea of Marmara, the Archipelago, and Greece. The area, before the late war, was 198,000 square miles; the population, 16 millions.

13. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, formerly outlying Turkish provinces, are now independent states. Bulgaria is now a tributary principality with a Christian Government and a National Militia. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be occupied and administered by Austria. These changes, arising out of the late War, have been made by the Congress of Berlin (1878). The population of European Turkey (not including Bulgaria) is now reduced to six millions.

14. Chief Towns.—Constantinople, the capital, on the Bosphorus, is, next to Paris, the largest city on the continent. The population, including the suburbs, is more than a million. Viewed from a distance, its appearance is magnificent, but most of the streets are narrow and dirty. Adrianople (150,000), on the Thracian Bosphorus, is the second city. Varna is the principal port on the Black Sea. Belgrade (27,000), the capital of Servia, at the junction of the Danube and Sava. Shereef (20,000) is the capital of Roumania. Salonica (Thessalonica), an important seaport, is a place of great trade. Silistria, Rustchuk, and Widdin are fortified towns on the Danube. Cetigne, capital of Montenegro, is only a village. Mostar is the capital of Herzegovina. The principal exports are wheat, raw cotton, wool, silk, tobacco, hides, and essences of roses.

GREECE.

215. Boundaries.—South and west by the Mediterranean; north by Turkey; east by the Archipelago. **Area**, including the islands, 20,000 square miles; **population**, a million and a half. The **government** is a limited monarchy; the **religion**, Greek Church. The **exports** are currants (a small species of grape), cotton, olive oil, wool, tobacco, valonia (an acorn used in tanning), figs, sponges, emery.

216. Chief Towns.—Athens, the capital, is one of the most renowned cities of ancient times. It contains many interesting ruins. Corinth, on the isthmus, formerly a great city, is now a small unimportant town. Missolonghi is memorable as the place where Lord Byron died. Patras is the chief seat of foreign trade. Currants are exported. Corfu, capital of the Ionian Islands, is strongly fortified. It is the seat of a university.

RUSSIA.

217. Boundaries.—West by Turkey, Austria, Germany, the Baltic, and Sweden; north by Norway and the Arctic Ocean; east by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, and the Caspian Sea, which separate it from Siberia; south by Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea. The **area** is 2,110,000 square miles; the **population**, 72 millions. The **government** is an absolute monarchy. The emperor is styled the Czar. The majority of the people belong to the Greek Church; the Poles are Roman Catholics. In Finland and the Baltic provinces, a considerable part of the population are Protestants.

218. Exports.—Flax, timber, hemp, seeds, tallow, wool, tar, bristles, iron, cotton, isinglass, bones, linens, oil-cake, silk, beef, and wheat.

9. Chief Towns.—**St. Petersburg** (600,000), the capital, founded by Peter the Great in 1703, is situated on the Neva. **Cronstadt**, on an island in the Gulf of Finland, is the chief naval station. **Riga**, on the Baltic, exports flax and hemp. **Warsaw**, on the Vistula, the capital of Russian Poland. **Odessa**, on the Black Sea, exports wheat. **Taganrog**, at the mouth of the Don, is another corn port. **Sevastopol**, in the Crimea, was taken by the British and French in 1855. **Moscow** (400,000), the ancient capital, contains the celebrated palace of the Kremlin. **Nijni Novgorod**, at the junction of the Volga and Oka, is celebrated for its great annual fair. **Astrakan**, near the mouth of the Volga, is a place of great trade. **Samara**, at the mouth of the Dwina, once the only port in Russia, is closed by ice during nine months of the year. **Tula** manufactures iron, especially fire-arms. **Pultawa**, the scene of the defeat of Charles XII. of Sweden, by Peter the Great, in 1709. **Nicolaev**, the principal naval station in the Black Sea, the scene of the destruction of Sevastopol.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

1. Boundaries.—Sweden and Norway, now united under one government, comprise the entire peninsula of Scandinavia. It is bounded on the west by the English Channel, North Sea, and Atlantic; north by the Arctic Ocean; east by Finland and the Baltic; south by the Baltic and the Skager Rack. **Area**, 294,000 square miles; **population** of Sweden, 4½ millions, of Norway 1½ millions. On account of the mountainous nature of the country it is very thinly inhabited. **Government** is a limited monarchy; the religion, Lutheran. **Exports.**—Timber, iron and steel, fish, wax, turpentine, pitch, and copper.

221. Chief Towns—Sweden.—**Stockholm** (147,000), the capital of Sweden, partly built on islands between Lake Mælar and the Baltic, is the principal port. **Gottenburg** (61,000), on the Gotha, is the second port. **Upsala** is celebrated for its university. **Carlskrona** is the principal station of the Swedish navy.

Norway.—**Christiania** (72,000) is the capital. **Bergen** (30,000) is the most commercial city in Norway. **Frederickshald**, where Charles II. was killed in 1718. **Christiansand**, an important seaport. **Hammerfest** (1547), the most northern town in Europe.

222. PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF EUROPE, WITH THE CITIES ON OR NEAR THEM.

Douro.—Oporto.

Mondego.—Coimbra.

Tagus.—Lisbon, Toledo, Madrid (**Manzanares**).

Guadiana.—Badajos, Ciudad Real.

Guadalquivir.—Seville, Cordova.

Jucar.—Cuença.

Ebro.—Tortossa, Saragossa.

Adour.—Bayonne.

Garonne.—Bordeaux, Toulouse.

Loire.—Nantes, Tours, Orleans.

Seine.—Le Havre, Rouen, Paris, Troyes.

Somme.—Abbeville, Amiens.

Rhone.—Avignon, Lyons, Geneva.

Scheldt.—Flushing, Antwerp, Ghent.

Maas or Meuse.—Rotterdam, Liege, Sedan.

Rhine.—Leyden, Utrecht, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Neuwied, Coblenz, Mayence, Bâle.

Moselle.—Treves, Metz, Nancy (**Meurth**).

Main.—Frankfurt.

Neckar.—Manheim, Heidelberg.

Aar.—Bern, Lucerne (Rouss), Zurich (Limm).

- Weser.**—Bremen.
Elbe.—Cuxhaven, Altona, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Dresden.
Spree.—Berlin.
Moldau.—Prague.
Oder.—Gottenburg.
Oder.—Stettin, Frankfurt, Breslau.
Warta.—Posen.
Vistula.—Danzig, Thorn, Warsaw, Cracow.
Regel.—Konigsberg.
Niemen.—Memel, Tilsit.
Duna.—Riga.
Leva.—St. Petersburg.
Swina.—Archangel.
Volga.—Orenburg.
Volga.—Astrakhan, Saratov.
Kama.—Perm.
Oka.—Nijni-Novgorod.
Moskva.—Moscow.
Don.—Azov.
Dnieper.—Kherson, Kiev, Smolensk.
Dug.—Nicolaiev.
Dniester.—Bender.
Danube.—Ismail, Silistria, Rustchuk, Widdin, Belgrade, Pesth, Buda, Presburg, Vienna.
Inn.—Innsbrück.
Isar.—Munich.
Maritza.—Adrianople, Philippopolis.
Po.—Ferrara, Turin.
Tiber.—Rome.
Arno.—Pisa, Florence.
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ASIA.

223. Asia is the largest, the most populous, and in many respects the most interesting of the great divisions of the globe. It was here that the human race was first planted; and here occurred almost all the interesting events recorded in the Bible. Here, too, the great empires of antiquity rose and fell; and from Asia the elements of society, civilization, and learning were spread over the other divisions of the earth.

Asia is **bounded** on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Europe, the Mediterranean, and Red Sea.

Asia extends from $1^{\circ} 22'$ to 78° north latitude, and from 26° east to 170° west longitude. Its length, from the western extremity of Asia Minor (Cape Baba) to the eastern coast of Corea, is about 6500 miles; and its breadth, from the southern extremity of Malacca to Cape Severo or Taimura in Siberia, is about 5300 miles.

Its area may be *estimated* at about 16,500,000 of square miles, and its population at about 785,000,000.

224. PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND THEIR CAPITALS.

Asiatic Turkey, in the west.—Smyrna on the Archipelago.

Arabia, south of Asiatic Turkey.—Muscat, Gulf of Oman.

Persia, north-east of Arabia.—Teheran, 70 miles south of the Caspian.

Afghanistan, east of Persia.—Cabul, on the Cabul, a tributary of the Indus.

Beloochistan, south of Afghanistan.—Kelat, 6000 feet above sea-level.

- Hindustan**, south-east of Afghanistan.—Calcutta, on the Hooghly.
- Burmah**, east of Hindostan.—Mandalay, on the Irawaddy.
- Siam**, south-east of Burmah.—Bangkok, on the Meinam.
- Anam**, east of Siam.—Hue, on the China Sea.
- Chinese Empire** (including Mongolia and Tibet), north-east of Hindostan.—Peking, on the Peiho.
- Turkestan**, north of Afghanistan.—Bokhara, near the Zarafshan.
- Siberia**, north of Asia.—Tobolsk, on the Irtysh.
- Japan**, north-east of China.—Yedo or Tokio, on the Island of Nippon.

INLETS OF THE SEA.

225. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, between Arabia and Africa; Levant Sea, west of Palestine; Archipelago, west of Asia Minor; Sea of Marmora, between Asiatic and European Turkey; Black Sea, north of Asia Minor; Sea of Kara and Gulf of Obi, north of Siberia; Sea of Kamtchatka and Gulf of Anadir, between Siberia and Alaska; Sea of Okhotsk, west of Kamtchatka; Gulf of Tartary, between Siberia and Saghalien; Sea of Japan, between Japan and China; Yellow Sea, between Corea and the mainland; China Sea, between China and the Philippine Islands; Gulf of Tonquin, between Anam and the Island of Hainan; Gulf of Siam, south of Siam; Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Martaban, between further India and Hindostan; Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and Hindostan; Gulf of Cambay and Gulf of Cutch, west of Hindostan; Arabian Sea, between Arabia and Hindostan; Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf, between Persia and Arabia.

ISLANDS.

226. Cyprus, in the Levant Sea; Rhodes, Samos, and Scio, in the Archipelago; Likhov Islands or New Siberia, in the Arctic Ocean; Kurile Islands, between Japan and Kamtchatka; Saghalien, east of Siberia; Japan Islands, north-east of China; the Loo Choo Islands and Formosa, east of China; Hainan, south of China; the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal; Ceylon, south of India; the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, in the Arabian Sea.

STRAITS.

227. Strait of Babelmandeb, between the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea; Behring Strait, between Asia and America; Strait of La Perouse, between Saghalien and Yesso; Strait of Sangar, between Yesso and Nippon; Strait of Corea, between Corea and Japan; Strait of Formosa, between Formosa and China; Strait of Malacca, between Sumatra and Malaya; Palk Strait, between Ceylon and Hindostan; Strait of Ormuz, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

PENINSULAS.

228. Asia Minor, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; Kamtchatka, between the Sea of Kamtchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk; Corea, between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea; Malay Peninsula, south of Further India; Hindostan, between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; Arabia, between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. All the peninsulas point southward, except Asia Minor, which points westward.

ISTHMUS.—Suez, joining Africa to Arabia—72 miles wide—crossed by the Suez Canal.

CAPES.

229. Cape Baba, west of Asia Minor, the most westerly point; Cape Severo, north of Siberia, the most northerly point; East Cape, the most easterly point; Cape Lopatka, south of Kamtchatka; Cape Romania, south of Malaya, the most southerly point; Cape Negrais, south-west of Pegu; Cape Comorin, south of Hindostan; Cape Ras-al-had, south-east of Arabia.

MOUNTAINS.

230. Taurus and Anti-Taurus, bounding the plateau of Asia Minor. Mount Argish, 13,000 feet. The Lebanon range, in Syria, 10,000 feet high. Mountains of Armenia, between the Caspian and Black Sea. Mount Ararat, 17,000 feet. The Elburz Mountains, south of the Caspian. Mount Demavend, 18,000 feet. The Paropamisian Mountains (16,000 feet), between Persia and Turkestan. The Hindoo Koosh (20,000 feet), between Turkestan and Afghanistan. The Karakoram Mountains (28,000 feet), between the north of India and Eastern Turkestan. The Himalaya, between Hindostan and Tibet. Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, is believed to be the highest summit in the world. The Western Ghats (7000 feet), south-west of India. The Eastern Ghats, south-east of India. The Kuen Lun Mountains (20,000 feet), between Tibet and Eastern Turkestan. The Thian Shan Mountains, north-east of Turkestan. The Altai and Yablonnoi Mountains, south of Siberia. The Stanovoi Mountains, in Eastern Siberia. The Peking Mountains, between the basins of the Yangtse-kiang and Hoang Ho. In Kamtchatka, and the Japan, Aleutian, and Kurile Islands, on the east coast, there are numerous volcanoes.

231.

RIVERS.

RIVER	RISES IN	Flows THROUGH	Flows INTO
Obi	Altai Mountains	Siberia	Gulf of Obi
Yenesai	Mongolia	Siberia	Arctic Ocean
Lena	Near L. Baikal	Siberia	Arctic Ocean
Amoor	Mongolia	Siberia & Mant-chooria	Gulf of Tartary
Peiho	Near Great Wall	China	Gulf of Pechili
Hoang Ho	Tibet	China	Yellow Sea
Yang-tse-kiang	Tibet	China	Yellow Sea
Choo-kiang	Nan-ling Mts.	China	China Sea
Mekong	China	China	China Sea
Menam	Siam	Siam	Gulf of Siam
Saluen	China	Burmah	G. of Martaban
Irawaddy	Tibet	Burmah	G. of Martaban
Brahmaputra	Tibet	Tibet & N.E. India	Bay of Bengal
Ganges	Himalaya	North of India	Bay of Bengal
Godavery	Deccan	East of India	Bay of Bengal
Kistnah	Western Ghats	Deccan	Bay of Bengal
Taptee	India	India	Gulf of Camboy
Nerbudda	India	India	Gulf of Camboy
Indus	Tibet	Tibet & W. India	Arabian Sea
Tigris	Armenian Mts.	Asiatic Turkey	Euphrates
Euphrates	Armenian Mts.	Asiatic Turkey	Persian Gulf

232. RIVERS FLOWING INTO INLAND LAKES.

RIVER	RISES IN	Flows THROUGH	Flows INTO
Sir Daria	Thian Shan Mts.	Turkestan	Sea of Aral
Amoo or Oxus	Lake Sir-i-kol.	Turkestan	Sea of Aral
Kur	Caucasus Mts.	Georgia	Caspian Sea
Jordan	Lebanon Mts.	Palestine	Dead Sea
Tarim	Plateau of Pamir	E. Turkestan	Lake Lob-Nor
Helmund	Hindoo Kooh Mts.	Afghanistan	Lake Hamoon
Ili	Thian Shan Mts.	Turkestan	Lake Balkash

233. Yang-tse-kiang, 3,600 miles, is the longest river in Asia. It is two miles wide near its mouth; the tide extends 400 miles up the stream. The Yenesai is 3,400 miles. The Obi drains 1,250,000 square

miles. The **Irtish** is its chief tributary. The **Ganges** is navigable for steamers 800 miles above its mouth. Its principal tributaries are the **Jumna**, the **Chumbul**, and the **Goomtee**. The **Indus** rises in the plateau of Tibet, 15,000 feet above sea-level. It receives five tributaries—the **Jhelum**, the **Chenab**, the **Ravee**, the **Beas**, and the **Sutlej**. The country watered by these streams is called the **Punjab**.

LAKES.

234. Fresh Water Lakes.—**Lake Baikal**, 14,000 square miles, in **Siberia**, drained by the **Angara**, a tributary of the **Yenesei**. **Tung Ting** and **Po Yang**, in **China**, drained by the **Yang-tse-kiang**. **Sir-i-kol**, in the plateau of **Pamir**, 15,600 feet above sea-level, the source of the **Amoo**. **Kashmir Lake**, drained by the **Jhelum**. **Manasarowar**, in **Tibet**, 15,000 feet, one of the sources of the **Brahmaputra**.

235. Salt Lakes.—The **Caspian Sea**, west of **Asia**, area 140,000 square miles, the largest lake in the world. It is 83 feet below sea-level. The **Dead Sea**, in **Palestine**, 46 miles long, intensely salt, occupies a deep valley. Its surface is 1289 feet below the **Mediterranean**. The **Sea of Aral**, in **Turkestan**. **Lake Balkash**, in **Turkestan**. **Lakes Van** and **Urumiah**, in **Armenia**. **Lob-Nor**, in **Eastern Turkestan**. **Hammoon**, in **Eastern Persia**; its southern part is known as **Lake Zurrah**.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

236. Boundaries.—West by the **Red Sea**, the **Isthmus of Suez**, the **Levant Sea**, and the **Archipelago**; north by the **Sea of Marmora**, the **Black Sea**, and the **Russian province of Transcaucasia**; east by **Trans-**

caucasia and Persia; south by the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and the Mediterranean.

237. Divisions.—Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria, which includes Palestine, Mesopotamia, Turkish Kurdistan, the west coast of Arabia, from Syria to the Gulf of Aden. The area is about 672,000 square miles; the population, 13 millions. Most of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. The exports are dried fruits, cotton, silk, opium, rhubarb, shawls, carpets, leather, &c.

238. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Smyrna (150,000), the capital of Asia Minor, on the Archipelago, exports dried fruits. Trebizond, on the shore of the Black Sea, is an important port. Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia, has extensive trade, and is a halting place for caravans from Teheran to Mecca. Scutari, an important town on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople. Damascus (150,000), the capital of Syria, one of the oldest cities in the world. Beyrout, the port of Damascus. Aleppo, celebrated for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Bagdad, on the Tigris, once a place of great trade. Mosul, near the ruins of ancient Nineveh.

PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

239. This country, the scene of the most important events in the history of the world, is a narrow belt of land bounded by the Mediterranean on the west; the Lebanon Mountains on the north; on the east and south by the deserts of Syria and Arabia. The length is about 145 miles; the mean breadth about 50 miles.

240. MOUNTAINS.—Ranges of hills extend from the Lebanon Mountains through the entire country from north to south, forming an elevated table-land. To the west of this plateau, the plains of Philistia and Sharon extend to the Mediterranean; to the east, lies

the deep valley of the Jordan. The principal summits are Mount Gerizim, 2700 feet; Mount of Olives, 2724 feet; Mount Tabor, 1900 feet; Mount Carmel, 1750 feet; the city of Bethlehem is situated 2704 feet above sea-level; Jerusalem, 2610 feet; Hebron, 3029 feet.

241. RIVERS AND LAKES.—The **Jordan** is the principal river in Palestine. It rises on the slopes of **Mount Hermon**, 1700 feet above sea-level. Its entire length is 132 miles. It drains the **Sea of Galilee** (14 miles long and 7 miles broad), and flows into the **Dead Sea**. The surface of the **Sea of Galilee** is 653 feet below the level of the **Mediterranean**; of the **Dead Sea**, 1289 feet. The **Dead Sea** is 1300 feet deep. The **Jabbok** is the principal tributary of the **Jordan**. The **Kishon**, which enters the **Mediterranean** near **Mount Carmel**, is a rapid torrent after the rains; but, in the dry season, it diminishes to a mere brook.

DIVISIONS.

242. Palestine was divided by the Romans into four provinces:—

1. **Judea**, which included the tribes of **Judah**, **Benjamin**, **Simeon**, and **Dan**.
2. **Samaria**, the tribe of **Ephraim**, and the western half tribe of **Manasseh**.
3. **Galilee**, the tribes of **Issachar**, **Zebulun**, **Naphtali**, **Asher**.
4. **Perea**, the tribes of **Reuben**, **Gad**, and the eastern half tribe of **Manasseh**.

Judea, **Samaria**, and **Galilee** were situated to the west of the **Jordan**; **Perea** to the east. This province is styled in Scripture the "country beyond **Jordan**."

243. CHIEF TOWNS.—**Hebron**, on a plateau, 3029 feet above sea-level, one of the oldest cities in the world. **Bethlehem**, the birth-place of our Saviour,

six miles south of Jerusalem. **Jerusalem**, the capital of Palestine, the most interesting city in the world, stands on a number of hills near the summit of the central table-land. It is 35 miles from the port of Jaffa, and 18 miles from the Dead Sea. Its population at present is about 20,000, of whom about one-half are Jews, one-fourth Mohammedans, and one-fourth Christians of various sects. It is annually visited at Easter by 7000 or 8000 pilgrims. **Bethany** is a village on the slope of Olivet, two miles east of Jerusalem. **Jericho**, now a miserable hamlet, is situated near the northern extremity of the Dead Sea. **Jaffa** (Joppa) is the chief port of Palestine. **Gaza**, one of the cities of the ancient Philistines, is an important town, on the south-west coast. **Caesarea**, the ancient residence of the Roman governors, where Gentiles were first admitted into the Christian Church. **Nazareth** (7000), the residence of Jesus till the commencement of His ministry. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. **Samaria**, the ancient capital of the ten tribes, is now a village of 400 inhabitants.

ARABIA.

244. Boundaries.—West by the Red Sea and Isthmus of Suez; north by Asiatic Turkey; east by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; south by the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The area is about 1,200,000 square miles; the population, 8 millions. The religion is Mohammedan.

245. Divisions.—A strip of land along the western coast is nominally subject to Turkey; the province of *Oman* is governed by the Sultan of Muscat, the most powerful sovereign in the peninsula. The remainder of the country is divided into a number of petty

States, which are ruled by chiefs or *sheikhs*. The old divisions into Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, and Arabia Deserta, are not now recognized.

246. CHIEF TOWNS.—Mecca, the birth-place of Mohammed. Medina contains his tomb. Mocha, famous for its coffee. Muscat, capital of the province of Oman, a place of much trade. Aden, a fortified seaport on the south-west coast, belongs to Great Britain.

PERSIA.

247. Boundaries.—West by Asiatic Turkey; north by Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Western Turkestan; east by Afghanistan and Beloochistan; south by the Persian Gulf. The area is about 648,000 square miles; the population, 5 millions. A large part of Eastern Persia is occupied by the Great Salt Desert. The government is despotic; the sovereign termed the Shah. The religion is Mohammedan. The principal exports are silks, attar of roses, shawls, carpets, cutlery, fire-arms, skins, &c.

248. CHIEF TOWNS.—Teheran (120,000), the capital, at the Elburz Mountains, contains splendid buildings and beautiful gardens. Ispahan, the former capital, is the largest city (180,000). Shiraz, famous for its wines and attar of roses. Bushire, a port on the Persian Gulf, has extensive commerce with India. Ecbatana, the ancient Ecbatana, is supposed to contain the tombs of Esther and Mordecai.

AFGHANISTAN.

i. Boundaries.—West by Persia; north by Russian Turkestan; east by the Suliman Mountains, which separate it from the Punjab; south by Beloochi-

stan. The area is about 258,000 square miles; the population, 4 millions. The country is very mountainous. It is divided into four independent principalities—Cabul, Balkh, Herat, and Candahar. The religion is Mohammedan.

250. CHIEF TOWNS.—Cabul is situated on a plateau 6000 feet above sea-level. It has extensive trade with India, China, and Russia. Several thousands of British troops were massacred here in 1842. Balkh is one of the most ancient cities in the world. Herat, on the Persian frontier, is a place of great military importance. It is considered the gate to India from the west. Candahar, supposed to have been founded by Alexander the Great, has important trade, and various manufactures.

BELOOCHISTAN.

251. Boundaries.—West by Persia; north by Afghanistan; east by India; south by the Arabian Sea. Area, 110,000 square miles; population, a million. The entire country is covered with mountains, except the north-west, and a tract along the sea-coast.

252. There are two different races in Beloochistan, the Beloochees and the Brahoos. The former speak a language resembling Persian, the language of the latter is akin to that of the hill tribes of India. The religion of both races is Mohammedan. Part of the country is subject to the Khan of Kelat; the remainder is occupied by independent tribes, which are ruled by chiefs.

253. CHIEF TOWNS.—Kelat, a strongly fortified town, has been twice taken by the British. It is 8000 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by mountains. Dadur is near the entrance to the Bolan Pass, one of the principal roads to India.

HINDOSTAN, OR INDIA.

254. Boundaries.—West by the Arabian Sea, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan; north by Tibet, from which it is separated by the Himalaya Mountains; east by Burmah and the Bay of Bengal; south by the Indian Ocean. **Area**, including Ceylon, 1,475,000 square miles; **population**, 241 millions. Four-sevenths of the area and three-fourths of the population are subject to Britain. Most of the native States are under British protection.

255. About six-sevenths of the population are Hindoos, one of the Aryan races. The remainder consist of Arabs, Persians, Europeans, and the hill tribes, a black-skinned race, who are considered to be the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants. They are known by the name of "Coolies."

Religion.—Nine-tenths of the people are Brahmins. The remainder are Buddhists, Mohammedans, Parsees, and Christians.

(For "*Divisions*" and "*Chief Towns*," see *British Possessions*, 165—167.)

FURTHER INDIA.

256. Boundaries.—West by the Bay of Bengal and Hindostan; north by Tibet and China; east and south by the China Sea. The area is supposed to be about 890,000 square miles; the **population**, 26 millions.

257. Divisions.—British Possessions—Burmah, Siam, Malaya, Anam or Cochin China, Lower Cochin China, and Cambodia.

The majority of the people resemble the Chinese in personal appearance. The Malays are a distinct race. The prevalent religion is Buddhism. The Malays are Mohammedans. The governments are of a very

despotic character; the inhabitants, who are in a condition of slavery, are treated with much cruelty.

258. **CHIEF TOWNS.**—**Mandalay** (90,000), near the Irawaddy, is the capital of Burmah. **Ava**, the former capital, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1839. **Bangkok** (500,000), capital of Siam, situated on the Meinam. Exports sugar, pepper, ivory, cotton, silk, and rice. **Hue**, the capital of Anam, is strongly fortified. **Rangoon**, the capital of British Burmah. **Singapore**, on an island, is a place of great trade. **Saigon**, capital of the French colony of Lower Cochin China. **Udong**, capital of Cambodia, is tributary to France.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

259. **Boundaries.**—West by India, Turkestan, and Siberia; north by Siberia; east by the Pacific Ocean; south by Further India and Hindostan.

China is the largest and most populous empire in the world. The area is about four millions of square miles; the population, 425 millions.

260. **Divisions.**—China Proper; Mongolia, which includes Manchooria and Corea; Tibet.

The people belong to the Mongolian race. The language is monosyllabic, every word being represented by a distinct character. The religion of the majority is Buddhism. The court and upper classes are followers of an ancient philosopher named Confucius. The government is despotic.

261. The manufactures are varied and extensive. They have long been famous for their beautiful porcelain, or *China* ware. They produce beautiful silks and cotton stuffs, and are distinguished for their skill in carving wood and ivory. Their principal exports are tea, and raw silk. Their trade with Britain is very extensive.

262. CHIEF TOWNS.—**Peking** (northern capital), on the Peiho, is the metropolis. It is the largest city in Asia. Its population exceeds a million and a half. **Tientsin** (930,000) is the port of Peking. **Nanking** (1,500,000), on the Yang-tse-kiang, celebrated for its porcelain tower, has manufactures of silk, paper, and cotton. **Canton** (1,500,000) exports immense quantities of tea. Thousands of families live in barges on the river. **Shanghai** is one of the five ports open to foreigners. It has very extensive trade. The other open ports are **Canton, Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo.** **Lahsa**, in the north of Manchuria, on the river Amur, has great trade in furs. **Lassa**, the capital of Tibet, is the residence of the Grand Lama, the head of the Buddhist religion.

EASTERN TURKESTAN, OR CHINESE TARTARY.

263. Boundaries.—West by the Bolor Tagh Mountains, which separate it from Western Turkestan; north by the Thian Shan Mountains, which divide it from Russian Turkestan; east by China; south by the Kuen Lun Mountains, which separate it from Tibet. The area is about 270,000 square miles; the population, 3 millions. The religion is Mohammedan. The language Turkish (Turkestan being the original home of the Turks).

264. It is enclosed by lofty mountain ranges, except on the east, where it is bounded by the desert of Gobi. Until 1864, this country was subject to China; but in that year Yakoub Beg succeeded in securing its independence. It has, however, been lately reconquered by the Chinese.

265. CHIEF TOWNS.—**Kashgar** (60,000), the capital, has manufactures of cotton, and gold and jasper

ornaments. **Yarkand** (120,000), situated on the Tarim, is the great emporium of trade between China and the western countries of Asia.

Wheat, rice, barley, fruits, raw silk, and shawl wool, are the principal articles of commerce.

WESTERN TURKESTAN.

266. Boundaries.—West by the Caspian; north by Siberia; east by Eastern Turkestan; south by the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia. The area is above 300,000 square miles; the population, 3 millions. The two principal States are Bokhara and Khiva. The religion is Mohammedan; the government, despotic.

267. CHIEF TOWNS.—**Bokhara** (160,000) is the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia. It is a celebrated seat of Mohammedan learning. There are 360 mosques in the city. **Khiva**, situated near the Oxus, is a collection of mud hovels. It has a great slave market.

SIBERIA, OR ASIATIC RUSSIA.

268. Boundaries.—West by the Ural Mountains, which separate it from European Russia; north by the Arctic ocean; east by the Pacific Ocean; south by Mongolia, the Thian Shan Mountains, and Western Turkestan. The area, including the province of Transcaucasia, is more than five millions of square miles; the population is about 7 millions.

269. CHIEF TOWNS.—**Tobolsk**, the capital, situated at the junction of the Irtysh and the Tobol, has considerable trade in metallic ores and fur. **Samarkand**, in Russian Turkestan, contains the palace and tomb of Tamerlane, in whose reign it was the capital of an immense empire. **Irkutsk**, on the Angara, near Lake Baikal, is a great emporium of trade between Russia

nd China. **Yakutsk**, on the Lena, said to be the oldest town in the world, has important trade in furs and fossil ivory. **Tiflis**, on the Kur, is the most important town in Transcaucasia. **Erivan** is the capital of Russian Armenia. **Kars** in Armenia, and **Batoum** on the Black Sea, recently ceded by Turkey.

JAPAN.

270. Boundaries.—West by the Strait of Corea and the Sea of Japan; north by the Strait of La Perouse, which separates it from the Island of Saghalien; east and south by the North Pacific Ocean. The area is about 155,000 square miles; the population, 33 millions.

271. Japan consists of a large number of islands, of which the principal are Nippon, Kiusiu, Sikoke, with the dependencies Yesso, part of the Kurile Islands, and the Loo Choo and Bonin Islands. A chain of mountains traverses the archipelago. **Fusi Yama** (14,000 feet) is the highest summit.

272. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race. Most of the inhabitants are **Buddhists**. They excel in the manufacture of cotton, silk, porcelain, and spanned ware. Within the last few years, Japan has made rapid advances in western civilization. A complete system of public schools has been established; railways, telegraphs, and lighthouses have been introduced.

273. CHIEF TOWNS.—**Yedo** or **Tokio** (674,000), on Nippon, is the residence of the Mikado and seat of government. **Kioto** or **Miako** (374,000), the former capital, contains numerous temples and beautiful gardens. It is situated on Nippon. **Nagasaki**, on Kiusiu, is the principal seaport. **Matamai** (50,000) is the capital of Yesso. **Yokohama** (60,000), in Yedo

Bay, was recently a small fishing village. The principal inhabitants are Europeans. There is considerable trade in tea, silk, cotton, &c.

274. PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF ASIA,

WITH THE CITIES ON OR NEAR THEM.

- Obi and Irtish.—Tobolsk, Tomsk.
 Yenisei.—Yeniseisk, Irkutsk (Angara).
 Lena.—Yakutsk.
 Amoor.—Nikolaievsk.
 Peiho.—Tientsin, Peking.
 Hoang Ho.—Tsinan, Lanchow.
 Yang-tse-kiang.—Shanghai, Nanking, Woochang.
 Choo-kiang.—Canton.
 Mekong.—Saigon.
 Menam.—Bangkok.
 Saluen.—Martaban, Mulmein.
 Irawaddy.—Rangoon, Mandalay.
 Brahmaputra.—Lassa (Kichu Sangpo).
 Ganges.—Calcutta (Hooghly), Moorshedabad, Patna,
 Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore.
 Goomtee.—Lucknow.
 Jumna.—Jaypur, Agra, Delhi.
 Godavery.—Nagpore,
 Kistnah.—Haidarabad.
 Taptee.—Surat.
 Indus.—Haidarabad (Sindh), Lahore (Ravee), Kashmir
 (Jhelum), Cabul (Cabul).
 Euphrates and Tigris.—Bassorah, Hillah, Bagdad,
 Mcsul, Diarbekr, Erzroum.
 Kur.—Tiflis, Erivan (Aras).
 Amoo or Oxus.—Khiva, Kunduz.
 Syr Daria.—Turkestan, Khokand.
 Tarim.—Kashgar.
 Helmund.—Candahar.

AFRICA.

275. Africa is bounded on the west by the Atlantic; on the north by the Mediterranean; on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; on the south by the Antarctic Ocean. The area is estimated at nearly 12 millions of square miles; the population is supposed to be nearly 200 millions.

It lies between $37^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and $34^{\circ} 50'$ south latitude; and between $17^{\circ} 33'$ west longitude, and $51^{\circ} 22'$ east longitude. The length and breadth are each about 5000 miles. The greater part of Africa is situated within the torrid zone; it is, therefore, the hottest of the continents.

**276. PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND THEIR
CHIEF TOWNS.**

Egypt, including Nubia, in the north-east.—Cairo, on the Nile.

Abyssinia, south of Nubia.—Gondar on Lake Tzana, **Barbary States**, south of the Mediterranean.

Tripoli and Fezzan, west of Egypt.—Tripoli, on the coast.

Barca, north-east of Tripoli.—Bengazi, on the Gulf of Sidra.

Tunis, west of Tripoli.—Tunis, on the coast.

Algeria, west of Tunis (French).—Algiers, on the coast.

Morocco and Fez, west of Algeria.—Morocco, near the Tensift.

The Sahara, south of the Barbary States.—Mourzouk, on an oasis.

Senegambia, south-west of the Sahara.—Bathurst, on the Gambia.

Soudan or Nigritia, east of Senegambia.—Timbuctoo, on the Niger.

Upper Guinea, south-east of Senegambia.—Cassie, inland.

Lower Guinea, south-east of Upper Guinea.—Salvador, near the Congo.

Cape Colony, Natal, and Transvaal.—Cape Town on Table Bay.

Orange River Free State, west of Natal.—Bloemfontein, near the Orange River.

Zanzibar, east coast.—Zanzibar, on an island.

Madagascar, near east coast.—Tananarivo, inland.

INLETS OF THE SEA.

277. **Gulf of Guinea**, including the Bight of Benue and the Bight of Biafra, south of Upper Guinea; **Table Bay**, south-west of Cape Colony; **Algoa Bay**, south-east of Cape Colony; **Mozambique Channel**, between Madagascar and the mainland; **Gulf of Aden** and **Red Sea**, between Arabia and Africa; **Gulf of Sidra**, north of Tripoli; **Gulf of Gabes**, east of Tunis.

ISLANDS.

278. **The Madeiras** (Portuguese), west of Morocco; the **Canaries** (Spanish), west of the Sahara; the **Verde Islands** (Portuguese), west of Senegambia; **Fernando Po** and **Annobon** (Spanish), and **St. Thome** and **Prince's Island** (Portuguese), in the Bight of Biafra; **Ascension**, **St. Helena**, and **Tristan d'Acun** (British), in the Atlantic; **Madagascar**, in the Indian Ocean; **Bourbon** (French), **Mauritius** and **Rodrigues** (British), east of Madagascar; the **Amirantes** and **Seychelles Islands** (British), north-east of Madagascar; **Zanzibar**, and **Pemba Islands**, off the east coast; **Zanguebar**; **Comoro Isles**, north of Mozambique Channel; **Socotra**, east of Cape Guardafui.

CAVES.

279. Cape Spartel and Cape Ceuta, south of the Strait of Gibraltar; Cape Bon, north of Tunis; Cape Gardafui, the most easterly point; Cape Corrientes, north-east of Sofala; Cape Agulhas and Cape of Good Hope, in Cape Colony; Cape Negro and Cape Lopez, west of Lower Guinea; Cape Three Points and Cape Palmas, south of Upper Guinea; Cape Verde, west of Senegambia, the most westerly point; Cape Blanco and Cape Bojador, west of the Sahara.

MOUNTAINS.

280. Atlas Mountains, in the Barbary States; Mount Atlas (13,000 feet), and Mount Toubkal (11,000 feet), both in Morocco; the Kong Mountains, north of Upper Guinea, from 2000 to 3000 feet; the Cameroonian Mountains, near the Bight of Biafra, attain an elevation of 13,000 feet. The eastern mountain range, which the highest known summits are Kilimanjaro and Kenia (18,000 feet), near the equator. The mountains of Abyssinia, Ras Detchen, 16,000 feet.

RIVERS.

281. The Nile, the most celebrated river in the world, rises about 5° south latitude, and flows northwards through Nubia and Egypt into the Mediterranean. The total length of its course is about 4100 miles. The White Nile issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Blue Nile, which joins the White Nile at Khartoum, in Nubia, rises in Lake Dembea, in the Abyssinian Mountains. The Nile receives its last tributary, the Atbara, 1740 miles from its mouth. The Sobat (2400 miles) flows eastward into Mozambique Channel. This river has a celebrated fall, 100 feet high. Its principal tributary is the Shiré, which

drains Lake Nyassa. The **Orange River** forms the northern boundary of Cape Colony, and flows westward into the Atlantic. The **Congo**, the largest river in West Africa, receives a tributary from Lake Tanganyika, and flows into the Atlantic. Its upper course is called the Lualaba. The **Niger** (3500 miles) rises in the Kong Mountains, and flows into the Bight of Benin. It has a very large delta, the coast line of which measures 240 miles. The **Gambia** and the **Senegal** flow through Senegambia into the Atlantic.

LAKES.

282. **Victoria Nyanza** (230 miles by 180 miles), 3740 feet above sea-level. **Albert Nyanza** (140 miles by 50 miles) is surrounded by lofty mountains. **Lake Tanganyika** (13,000 square miles). **Lake Dembea**, in Abyssinia. **Lake Nyassa** (250 miles long) is drained by the River Shiré into the Zambesi. **Lake Chad**, a large fresh-water lake, south of Soudan, was formerly believed to have no outlet; but it has now been ascertained that a river, which is dried up in the sands, flows from its north-eastern margin. **Lake Asal** (salt) is 360 feet below the level of the Red Sea.

EGYPT.

283. **Boundaries.**—West by the Sahara and Tripoli; north by the Mediterranean; east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden; south by Abyssinia. The area is about 900,000 square miles; the population, 10 millions. The governor of Egypt, styled the Khedive, is tributary to the Sultan of Turkey. The religion is Mohammedan. Arabic is everywhere spoken. The chief exports are grain and cotton.

284. Divisions.—1. **Egypt Proper**, which is divided to Lower, Middle, and Upper Egypt, extends along the Nile valley to the first cataract; 2. **Nubia** lies to the south of Egypt; 3. **Kordofan**, south-west of Nubia; 4. **Samara**, on the Red Sea, lately obtained from Abyssinia.

285. Egypt has recently become the great highway between the east and the west. Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, have been connected by a railway; and a canal (100 miles long) connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, was opened in 1869.

286. Chief Towns.—**Cairo** (350,000), on the Nile, the capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa. **Alexandria** (212,000), on the Mediterranean, near the west branch of the Nile, was founded by Alexander the Great; chief seaport of Egypt. **Rosetta** and **Amietta** are situated at the mouths of the two principal branches of the Nile. **Port Said**, a flourishing town, at the northern entrance of the Suez Canal. **Suailia** is situated near the centre of the Canal; **Suez**, at its southern extremity. **Assuan** (ancient Syene), near celebrated quarries of red granite or syenite. It is on the tropic of Cancer. **Khartoum**, the capital of Nubia, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile. **Massowah**, in Samara, is the principal seaport in Abyssinia.

ABYSSINIA.

287. Abyssinia lies to the south of Nubia. It consists mainly of an elevated table-land, 8000 to 10,000 ft high. This table-land is traversed by mountain ranges, some of which rise to the height of 18,000 ft. Its area is about 150,000 square miles; the

population, 3 millions. The religion is a corrupt form of Christianity. The inhabitants of Samara are Mohammedans.

288. Divisions.—It is divided into a number of petty States. The principal are **Tigré**, in the north; **Amhara** or **Gondar**, in the centre; **Shoa**, in the south-east. **Samara**, on the shore of the Red Sea, now belongs to Egypt.

289. Principal Towns.—**Antalo**, capital of **Tigré**, near the **Atbara**, is a collection of mean huts. **Abyssinian** spears are manufactured. **Axum** was the ancient capital of **Abyssinia**. **Gondar**, near **Iale Dembea**, the capital of **Amhara**. **Magdala**, 9000 feet above sea-level, was destroyed by the British troops in 1868. **King Theodore** was killed, and the British captives released. **Ankobar**, 8000 feet above sea-level, the capital of **Shoa**.

BARBARY STATES.

290. Boundaries.—West by the **Atlantic**; north by the **Mediterranean**; east by **Egypt**; south by the **Sahara**. The area is about 940,000 square miles; the population, 11 millions. The religion is **Mohammedanism**. Most of the inhabitants speak the **Arabic** language.

291. Divisions.—1. The empire of **Morocco**, in the west, including **Morocco** and **Fez**, lies between the **Mediterranean** and the **Atlas Mountains**; 2. **Algeria**, a French colony, east of **Morocco**; 3. **Tunis**, east of **Algeria**, a tributary province of **Turkey**; 4. **Tripoli**, including the oasis of **Fezzan**, also tributary to **Turkey**; 5. **Barca**, to the east of **Tripoli**, is now a province of **Turkey**.

292. Chief Towns.—**Tunis**, near the ruins of ancient **Carthage**, is the largest city in **Barbary**, and a place

of great trade. **Algiers**, the capital of the French province Algeria, has the appearance of a European city. **Morocco** is near the base of the Atlas Mountains. **Mourzook**, on an oasis in the Sahara, an important watering-station for caravans. **Tripoli** (Tripolis) derives its name from *three cities* of ancient Carthage. It has great caravan trade with the interior. **Fez** is the chief seat of the manufacture of Morocco leather. **Tangier** belonged to Britain from 662 to 1684. **Mogador** is the chief seaport of Morocco.

SENEGAMBIA.

293. Boundaries.—West by the Atlantic; north by the Sahara; east by Soudan or Nigritia; south by Upper Guinea. Its area is about 250,000 square miles; the population, 12 millions. The principal exports are ivory, gold, palm-oil, gum-copal, ginger, ice, and teak timber.

294. Divisions.—Sierra Leone and the Gambia belong to Britain (see 168); the French possess numerous forts along the course of the Senegal; the Portuguese also own some small portions of territory. Besides these European possessions, there are numerous native States, inhabited by the Foola, the Jaloofs, and the Mandingoes. These tribes profess the Mohammedan faith.

295. Chief Towns.—**Bathurst**, capital of the British colony on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. **Free Town**, capital of Sierra Leone. **St. Louis**, capital of the French possessions, near the mouth of the Senegal. **Sedo**, the largest native city, has 6000 inhabitants. **Bissao**, the principal seat of the Portuguese slave trade.

SOUDAN, OR NIGRITIA.

296. Boundaries.—West by Senegambia; nor the Sahara; east by Kordofan; south by Guinea the unexplored regions of central Africa. The is about 1,200,000 square miles; the populatio millions.

297. Divisions.—There is a great number of pendent States, the principal being Bambarra Timbuctoo, in the west; Borgou, Gando, and So in the centre; Bornou and Darfur, in the east.

298. Soudan is the home of the true negro race. hammedanism is the religion of most of the we tribes. Fetishism still prevails in the ea States. The negroes have no written language they cultivate and irrigate the ground, and various kinds of grain, cotton, and indigo. possess large numbers of oxen. They also man ture cotton cloth, and are able to extract iron its ore.

299. Chief Towns.—Sego (30,000), the capit Bambarra, on the Niger. Timbuctoo (20,000 the borders of the desert near the Niger, is the centre of trade between Barbary, Senegambia, Guinea. Boussa, the capital of Borgou, where M Park was murdered. Sokoto (80,000) has much with Guinea and Tripoli.

GUINEA.

300. This name is applied to a tract of cou extending along the Atlantic Coast from Sierra L to Cape Negro. It is divided into Upper, or N Guinea, and Lower, or South Guinea. The territ along the coast are called Liberia, Grain & Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, and C

t. Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, and Lagos, in
 ar Guinea, belong to the British.

1. The interior is divided into numerous States,
 chief of which, in Upper-Guinea, are the kingdoms
 shantee, Dahomey, and Benin. The principal
 s of Lower Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola,
 Benguela. The Portuguese are the nominal
 essors of Angola, Benguela, and part of Congo.

2. The natives are negroes. Fetishism is the
 ion of most of the tribes. Human sacrifices and
 r revolting rites are practised. Slavery prevails
 ywhere. Cowries are generally used as money.
 exports are gold, ivory, palm oil, gums, tortoise
 s, rice, cotton, &c.

3. Chief Towns.—Monrovia, capital of Liberia.
) Coast Castle, the chief British settlement.
 ina formerly belonged to the Dutch, but was
 ferred to Britain in 1871. Ocomassie, the former
 al of Ashantee, was destroyed by the British in
 . Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, has great
 e in slaves, palm oil, and ivory. Abbeokuta is
 d-built town with 150,000 inhabitants. Lagos
 British town. St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of
 Portuguese settlements. San Salvador is near
 outh of the Congo.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. The country between Lower Guinea and the
 ge River is inhabited by a number of savage
 t, of which the Hottentots are best known. Some
 ee tribes are called Bushmen, living in bushes,
 urrowing in holes in the ground. The Hottentots
 copper-coloured skins, woolly hair, and are low
 ture. They do not cultivate the ground, and

are without domestic animals. They subsist on vermin, snails, insects, &c.

305. The region of the Orange and Limpopo Rivers, with the exception of the Orange River Free State and the native territories of Kaffraria and Zulu Land, belongs to Great Britain. The British provinces are Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal (see 169). The majority of the white inhabitants of these colonies are of Dutch descent. The principal native tribes are **Kaffirs** and **Zulus**—warlike, intelligent races, possessing abundance of cattle and acquainted with agriculture. The **Orange River Free State** is an independent republic. Capital, **Bloemfontein**. **Kaffraria** and **Zulu Land** are governed by native chiefs.

306. The principal exports of the South African colonies are wool, wine, copper, gold, diamonds, ostrich feathers, hides, horns, ivory, and whale-oil.

EASTERN AFRICA.

307. This region comprises all the countries along the eastern coast, between Delagoa Bay and the Gulf of Aden, a distance of 3500 miles.

Divisions.—Sofala and Mozambique, which belong to Portugal; Zanguebar, tributary to the Sultan of Zanzibar; the country of the Somauli; the country of the Gallas.

308. The island of **Madagascar**, situated to the east of the Portuguese possessions, has 232,000 square miles of area and 4 millions of inhabitants. A chain of mountains, which rise to the height of 11,000 feet, traverses the island from north to south. The *government* is a limited monarchy. Many of the *inhabitants* have recently been converted to *Christianity*.

309. The principal exports of East Africa are cloves (from the island of Zanzibar), aloes, gums, ivory, and coffee.

310. Chief Towns.—**Mezambique**, situated on an island, is the capital of the Portuguese possessions. **Mofala**, a city of mud huts, is supposed to be the Ophir of King Solomon. **Zanzibar**, on an island, has extensive trade with Arabia and the Red Sea ports in ivory, sandal-wood, amber, cloves, and gum-copal. **Tananarivo**, the capital of Madagascar, has manufactures of gold and silver chains, silks, guns, swords, cutlery, pottery, &c.

AMERICA.

311. **America**, or the New World, was discovered in the year 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa. It is distinguished from all the other great divisions of the globe by the size and grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers.

It is divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two vast peninsulas—one of which is called North, and the other South America. North and South America are united by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, which in one part is only 28 miles across.

The length of the whole continent from north to south is 10,500 miles. The breadth of North America, where broadest, is about 3500 miles; and of South America about 3200 miles.

The area of America, including Islands, may be estimated at about 15½ millions of square miles; and the population, at about 85 millions.

NORTH AMERICA.

312. North America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the west and south by the Pacific; on the east by the Atlantic. Its area is more than 8½ millions of square miles; its population, about 60 millions.

313. PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND THEIR CHIEF TOWNS.

Dominion of Canada.—Ottawa, on the Ottawa.

Newfoundland.—St. John's.

United States.—Washington, on the Potomac.

Mexico.—Mexico.

Central America;—

Guatemala.—New Guatemala.

Honduras.—Comayagua.

British Honduras.—Belizé.

San Salvador.—San Salvador.

Nicaragua.—Managua.

Costa Rica.—San José.

314. INLETS OF THE SEA.

Caribbean Sea, between Central America and the West Indies; Gulf of Mexico, south of the United States; Bay of Campeachy, west of Yucatan; Bay of Honduras, between Yucatan and Honduras; Chesapeake Bay, east of the United States; Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Newfoundland and Canada; Hudson Bay, north of Canada; Baffin Bay, west of Greenland; Gulf of California, west of Mexico.

315. ISLANDS.

Atlantic Ocean.—The West Indies, south-east of United States. The Bermudas, east of the United States; Newfoundland, east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Arctic Ocean.—Greenland, north-east of British America; Parry Islands, Banks' Land, Prince Albert Island, Prince of Wales' Island, Cockburn Island. In

Pacific.—The Aleutian Islands and Sitka Island, north of Alaska; Queen Charlotte Island and Vancouver Island, west of British Columbia.

316. PENINSULAS AND ISTHMUSES.

Isthmus of Darien or Panama (30 miles wide, crossed by a railway), between North America and South America; isthmus of Tehuantepec, joining Mexico and Central America; peninsula of Yucatan, north of Central America; Florida, south-east of the United States; Nova Scotia and Labrador, east of British America; Alaska, south-west of United States territory; Lower California, west of Mexico.

317. STRAITS.

Channel of Yucatan and Cuba; Strait of Florida, between Florida and the Bahamas; Gut of Canso, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island; Strait of Bellefleur, between Newfoundland and Labrador; Hudson Strait, connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic; Davis Strait, between Baffin Bay and the Atlantic; Behring Strait, between Alaska and Asia; Iville Sound, Barrow Strait, and Lancaster Sound, north of the Parry Islands; Queen Charlotte Sound, between Vancouver Island and British Columbia; Strait of Juan de Fuca, between United States and Vancouver Island.

318. CAPES.

Cape Catoché, north-east of Yucatan ; Cape Sable, south of Florida ; Cape Hatteras, east of United States ; Cape Sable, south of Nova Scotia ; Cape Race, south-east of Newfoundland ; Cape Charles, south-east of Labrador ; Cape Chidley, north-east of Labrador ; Cape Farewell, south of Greenland ; Barrow Point, north of Alaska ; Cape Prince of Wales, west of Alaska ; Cape St. Lucas, south of California ; Cape Corrientes, west of Mexico.

319. MOUNTAINS.

There are two systems of mountains—an eastern and a western—which are separated by a great plain. The **Alleghanies**, or Appalachian system (2000 miles long) extend from the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. The highest summits are Mitchell's Peak, in North Carolina, 6700 feet ; Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, 6409 feet ; Green Mountains, in Canada, 4000 feet.

The **Rocky Mountains**, which consist of two, and in some places three, parallel chains, extend along the west of the Continent from the Arctic Ocean to Central America. Mount Brown (16,000 feet), east of British Columbia, is the highest peak in British America ; Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet. In Mexico there are several lofty volcanoes : Popocatepetl, 17,800 feet.

The **Pacific Range** forms the western boundary of the table land, extending from Alaska to the peninsula of California. The highest summit is Mount St. Elias, which attains an elevation of 15,000 feet.

320. RIVERS.

RE-	RISES IN	FLOWS THROUGH	FLOWS INTO
adel	Rocky Moun-	Between Mexico &	G. of Mexico
opi	tains	United States	G. of Mexico
	Lake Itasca	United States	Mississippi
	Rocky Mts.	United States	Mississippi
	Alleghany Mts.	United States	Chesapeake
	Alleghany Mts.	United States	Bay
	Alleghany Mts.	New York State	New York Har-
ance {	Near Lake Su-	Canada and United	bour
de	perior	States	G. of St. Law-
	Rocky Mts.	British America	rence
	Rocky Mts.	Alaska	Arctic Ocean
	Rocky Mts.	British Columbia	Sea of Kamt-
	Rocky Mts.	United States	chatka
	Rocky Mts.	United States	Pacific Ocean
	Rocky Mts.	United States	Pacific Ocean
ewan	Rocky Mts.	British America	Gulf of Cali-
	Central Plain	British America	fornia
			Hudson Bay
			Hudson Bay

Mississippi-Missouri, 4300 miles, is the longest in the world. The St. Lawrence drains five lakes; between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are the famous Falls of Niagara, where the great river runs over a rock 160 feet high.

321. LAKES.

Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, to the south of British America, are drained into St. Lawrence. Michigan is in the United States.

These five lakes have an area of nearly 100,000 square miles. Lake Superior is as large as France.

The Great Bear Lake, the Great Slave Lake, and Lake Athabasca, are drained by the Mackenzie; the Winnipegosis, and Manitoba, by the Saskatchewan; Deer Lake and Woolaston, by the Red River.

Churchill. The Great Salt Lake, in Utah, has no outlet. Lake Nicaragua, in Central America, is drained by the San Juan. Lake Chapala, in Mexico, drained by the Santiago. Lake Itasca, in Minnesota, the source of the Mississippi. Lake Champlain, between New York and Vermont, connected with the Hudson River by a canal. Wenham Lake in Massachusetts, celebrated for the purity of its ice.

BRITISH AMERICA.

322. **Boundaries.**—West by the North Pacific and Alaska; north by the Arctic Ocean; east by Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, and the North Atlantic. The area is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles; the population 4 millions. The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole country, with the exception of the island of Newfoundland, which has a separate government (see 172).

UNITED STATES.

323. **Boundaries.**—West by the North Pacific; north by British America, from which they are separated by the 49th parallel and the great lakes; east by New Brunswick and the North Atlantic; south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico. The area, including Alaska (purchased from Russia in 1867), is 3,600,000 square miles; population, 39 millions.

324. About six-sevenths of the people are of British and Irish extraction. There are considerable numbers of Germans, Dutch, and French, and more than four millions of freed negroes. There are nearly 400,000 Indians or aborigines, and, in the Pacific States, numerous Chinese and Japanese immigrants.

The form of **Government** is Republican. The President is styled the President, and is elected for a term of four years.

The principal **exports** are wheat, flour, rice, bacon and hams, beef, butter, cheese, tobacco, timber, and petroleum.

Divisions.—There are 38 States and 10 territories (including Alaska), which may be arranged in the following groups:—

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Maine.—Augusta, Portland.

Massachusetts.—Concord, Portsmouth.

Montpelier, Burlington.

Connecticut.—Boston, Cambridge, Salem, Lowell, New Haven.

Rhode Island.—Providence, Newport.

Vermont.—Hartford, New Haven.

Principal Towns.—Boston (250,000), the largest city in New England, noted for literature, commerce, and manufactures. Exports large quantities of ice from Long Island Lake. Portland has an excellent harbour and extensive commerce. New Haven, the seat of Yale College. Lowell has extensive cotton manufactures.

Plymouth, a small seaport. The Pilgrim ship arrived here from England in 1620.

328. EASTERN STATES.

New York.—New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester.

New Jersey.—Jersey City, Newark, Trenton.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Alleghany.

District of Columbia.—Washington.

Delaware.—Wilmington, Dover.

Maryland.—Baltimore, Annapolis.

Virginia.—Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg.

West Virginia.—Wheeling, Charlestown.

Chief Towns.—**New York**, the largest city on the American Continent, is situated at the mouth of the Hudson. The population is nearly a million. **Brooklyn**, on Long Island, may be considered a suburb of New York. **Albany**, on the Hudson, is noted for its university. **Buffalo**, on Lake Erie, has extensive commerce. **Philadelphia** (674,000), on the Delaware, is the second city in the United States. It was founded by William Penn in 1682. **Pittsburg**, on the Ohio, has valuable coal mines and extensive iron manufactures. **Washington**, the capital of the United States, contains the seat of the Congress, and the residence of the President. **Baltimore**, on Chesapeake Bay, chief city of Maryland. **Richmond**, on the James River, the capital of Virginia.

329. SOUTHERN STATES.

North Carolina.—Raleigh, Wilmington.
South Carolina.—Charlestown, Columbia.
Georgia.—Atlanta, Savannah.
Florida.—Tallahassee, Pensacola.
Alabama.—Mobile, Montgomery.
Tennessee.—Nashville, Memphis.
Arkansas.—Little Rock.
Louisiana.—New Orleans, Baton Rouge.
Texas.—Austin, Galveston.

Chief Towns.—**Charlestown**, the capital of South Carolina. **Savannah** exports large quantities of cotton, rice, and tobacco. **Mobile**, on the Alabama, is another important cotton port. **New Orleans**, on the Mississippi, exports large quantities of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and corn.

330. CENTRAL STATES.

Missouri.—St. Louis, Jefferson City.
Kentucky.—Louisville, Covington, Frankfort.
Ohio.—Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland.

2.—Indianapolis, Evansville.

an.—Detroit, Lansing.

sin.—Milwaukee, Madison.

.—Chicago, Springfield.

-Davenport, Burlington.

ota.—St. Paul.

ka.—Omaha, Nebraska.

.—Kansas, Topeka.

Towns.—St. Louis (312,000), on the Missis-
is the great centre of the Mexican trade.
ati, on the Ohio, has the largest pork market
world. Detroit has shipbuilding, iron and
undries. Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan.
, on Lake Michigan, exports immense quan-
t grain. It was almost totally destroyed by
871.

331. PACIFIC STATES.

ia.—San Francisco, Sacramento.

—Salem, Portland.

.—Carson City, Virginia.

o.—Denver City.

TERRITORIES.

gton.—Olympia.

-Boisé City.

a.—Helena.

—Yankton.

ig.—Cheyenne.

Great Salt Lake City.

xico.—Santa Fé.

.—Tucson.

territory.—Tahlequah.

—New Archangel.

Towns.—San Francisco, on the Pacific Coast,
opening port for the mineral and agricultural

products of California, and the terminus of the great Pacific Railroad. **Great Salt Lake City**, the residence of the Mormons. **Sacramento**, the capital of California, is the great depôt of the mining district.

MEXICO.

332. Boundaries.—West by the Pacific; north by the United States; east by the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea; south by Central America and the Pacific. The area is 773,000 square miles; population, 9 millions. There are three distinct races of people—Spaniards, Negroes, and American Indians. The religion is Roman Catholic. The form of government is Republican.

333. Chief Towns.—**Mexico** (230,000), the capital, situated on a plateau 7500 feet above sea level, is one of the finest cities in the world. **Vera Cruz** is the principal seaport on the Gulf of Mexico. It is very unhealthy. **Acapulco**, the principal port on the Pacific. It has much trade with the East Indies. **Guadalajara** (70,000) is noted for its jars, made of scented earth. **Leon** (80,000) is the second city of Mexico.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

334. Boundaries.—South-west by the Pacific; north-west by Mexico; north by the Caribbean Sea; east by the United States of Colombia. The area is 188,000 square miles; population, 2,600,000.

Divisions.—Central America consists of five independent republics:—**Guatemala**, **San Salvador**, **Honduras**, **Nicaragua**, **Costa Rica**, and a British territory (**Belize**).

335. Chief Towns.—**New Guatemala**, capital of Guatemala, exports sugar, cotton, coffee, cigars, and yew-woods. **San Salvador** was destroyed by an earthquake in 1854. **Truxillo** is the principal seaport of Honduras. **San Jose**, the capital of Costa Rica, is situated in a deep valley. **Belize**, the capital of British Honduras, exports mahogany, rosewood, logwood, and sugar. **Leon**, in Nicaragua, is one of the finest cities in Central America.

WEST INDIES.

336. The West Indies constitute an immense archipelago, extending from Florida to the delta of the Orinoco. These islands were called *West Indies* by Columbus, because he thought they were near India. They have been called *Antilles*, because they are opposite to America.

337. They are divided into four groups:—(1.) The **Bahama Islands**, south-east of Florida, about 500 in number. The principal islands are—Great Bahama, Abaco, New Providence, Andros, San Salvador, Long Island. (2.) The **Greater Antilles**, consisting of Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti or San Domingo, and Porto Rico. (3.) The **Little Antilles**, or Windward Islands, extending from Porto Rico to the mouth of the Orinoco. The principal are—The Virgin Islands, Guadeloupe, Mariegalante, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. (4.) The **Leeward Islands**, near the coast of Venezuela:—Margarita, Buen Ayre, and Curaçoa, are the most important.

338. The Bahamas are of coral formation, and are low and flat; the Greater Antilles are mountainous. There are several active volcanoes in the Windward

Islands. **St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Guadeloupe** have suffered much from earthquakes.

339. The **area** of the entire group is 93,000 square miles; the **population**, 4 millions, consisting of Whites, Negroes, and Mulattoes. The negroes are now free, except in the Spanish Islands, where there are still 700,000 slaves. Hayti consists of two independent republics (Hayti in the west, and Dominica in the east).

340. **Spain**—Cuba, Porto Rico, Isle of Pines, and two of the Virgin Islands.

Britain—The Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Barbuda, Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda.

France—Guadeloupe, Martinique, Desirade, Mariegalante, Les Saintes, north part of St. Martin, St. Bartholomew (recently ceded by Sweden).

Holland—Curaçoa, Buen Ayre, Oruba, St. Eustatius, Saba, south part of St. Martin.

Denmark—St. John, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz.

Chief Towns.—**Havana** (200,000), capital of Cuba, a place of great commerce. It contains the tomb of Columbus. **Port-au-Prince** (31,000), capital of the republic of Hayti. **San Domingo**, capital of the republic of Dominica, is the oldest city in the New World. **San Juan**, the capital of Porto Rico, is strongly fortified. **Nassau**, on the island of New Providence, is the capital of the Bahamas. **Spanish Town**, the capital of Jamaica. **Kingston**, its chief port.

**341. PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA,
WITH THE CITIES ON OR NEAR THEM.**

St. Lawrence—Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal,
Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit.

Ottawa—Ottawa.

Connecticut—Hartford.

Hudson—New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy.

Delware—Philadelphia, Trenton.

Susquehana—Harrisburg.

Potomac—Washington.

James River—Richmond.

Savannah—Savannah.

Alabama—Mobile.

Mississippi—New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Memphis,

St. Louis, St. Paul.

Arkansas—Little Rock.

Ohio—Cincinnati, Pittsburg.

Missouri—Jefferson, Yankton.

Platte—Denver, Cheyenne.

Rio Grande del Norte—Matamoros.

Sacramento—San Francisco, Sacramento.

Columbia—Pacific City.

Frazer—New Westminster.

SOUTH AMERICA.

342. South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by the Antarctic Ocean; on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is about seven millions of square miles; its population, about twenty-five millions.

United States of Colombia—Bogotá, on the San-Francisco.

Venezuela—Caracas, near the coast.

Ecuador—Quito, on a plateau.

British Guiana—Georgetown, on the Demerara.

Dutch Guiana—Paramaribo, on the Surinam.

French Guiana—Cayenne, on an island.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, on the coast.

Peru—Lima, on the coast.

Bolivia—Chuquisaca, on the Pilcomayo.

Chili—Santiago, on the Maypooho.

Argentine Confederation—Buenos Ayres, on the La Plata.

Paraguay—Asuncion, on the Paraguay.

Uruguay—Monte Video, on the La Plata.

Patagonia—Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan.

With the exception of Brazil, which is an empire, and Guiana, which is subject to European Governments, all the States of South America are Republics.

343. INLETS OF THE SEA.

Gulf of Darien, north of Colombia; Gulf of Venezuela and Gulf of Paria, in Venezuela; estuary of the Amazon, in Brazil; All Saints' Bay, east of Brazil; estuary of the La Plata, between Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation; Gulf of St. Matias, and Gulf of St. George, east of Patagonia; Gulf of Guayaquil, west of Ecuador; Bay of Panama, west of Colombia; Strait of Magellan, between Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia.

344. ISLANDS.

Falkland Islands and South Georgia (British), south-east of Patagonia; Tierra del Fuego, south of Patagonia; Chiloe and Wellington, west of Patagonia; Juan Fernandez, west of Chili; Chincha Islands, west of Peru; the Galapagos Islands, west of Ecuador. The Chincha Islands were celebrated for *their* extensive deposits of guano, but the supply is

now nearly exhausted. It is still obtained from other islands on the Peruvian coast. Juan Fernandez, the residence of Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures suggested the story of "Robinson Crusoe." Tierra del Fuego ("land of fire"), so called on account of its volcanoes.

345. CAPES.

Point Gallinas, north-east of Colombia, the most northerly point of South America; Cape St. Roque, east of Brazil; Cape Branco, in Brazil, the most easterly point on the continent; Cape Horn, south of Tierra del Fuego; Cape Blanco, north-west of Peru; Cape San Francisco, west of Ecuador.

346. MOUNTAINS.

The chain of the **Andes** extends through the entire continent from north to south. The total length of this system is 4500 miles; breadth, 40 to 400 miles. The Andes may be divided into four groups:—1. The Andes of Quito, Chimborazo, 21,000 feet. This group contains the highest volcanoes in the world (Antisana, 19,000 feet; Cotopaxi, 18,800 feet). 2. Andes of Peru, which rise to the height of 18,000 feet. 3. Andes of Bolivia. The highest summit is Sorata, 24,000 feet, the culminating point of the whole system. 4. The Andes of Chili and Patagonia, Aconcagua, 23,910 feet.

The **Parime Mountains** in Venezuela and Guiana, and the **Mountains of Brazil**.

347. RIVERS.

The **Magdalena** rises in the Andes near Ecuador, and flows into the Caribbean Sea. The **Orinoco** (1300 miles) rises in the **Parimé Mountains**, and flows through Venezuela into the Atlantic. It is united

by the Cassiquiare with the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon. The Amazon rises in the Andes of Peru, and flows into the Atlantic. It conveys to the ocean a larger volume of water than any other river in the world; its total length is about 4000 miles, the extent of its basin about two millions of square miles. The Negro, on the left bank, and the Madeira on the right bank, are the principal tributaries. The San Francisco rises in the mountains of Brazil, and flows into the Atlantic. It is 1600 miles long. Rio de la Plata is a wide estuary formed by the Parana and the Uruguay. These rivers have their source in the mountains of Brazil.

348. LAKES.

Lake Titicaca is situated on a plateau in Bolivia, 13,000 feet high. Its area is 3,800 square miles. The water is fresh. Lake Maracaybo, in Venezuela, is 5000 square miles, is connected by a narrow channel with the Gulf of Maracaybo. It has brackish water.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

349. **Boundaries.**—West by Central America; north by the Caribbean Sea; east by Venezuela; south by Ecuador. **Area**, 504,000 square miles; **population**, 3 millions. The population is composed of Whites, Indians, Negroes, and mixed races.

350. This republic consists of nine small States under a president. The principal exports are indigo, tobacco, cotton, coffee, copper, wool, cinchona bark, cocoa, caoutchouc, cochineal, gold, silver, emeralds.

351. **Chief Towns.**—Panama, on the Pacific coast, is situated at the southern terminus of the rail

which crosses the isthmus. **Aspinwall**, at the northern terminus. **Bogota**, capital of the States, is a large city with a university. It is 9000 feet above sea-level.

VENEZUELA.

352. Boundaries.—West by Colombia; north by the Caribbean Sea; east by British Guiana; south by Brazil. **Area**, 403,000 square miles; **population**, nearly 2 millions. About one-fourth of the population are Whites, the remainder Indians and Negroes.

353. Chief Towns.—**Caracas**, the capital, 3000 feet above sea-level, suffers frequently from earthquakes. **Cumana** is the principal seaport. **Angostura** is the chief port on the Orinoco. **Maracaybo**, on Lake Maracaybo, is a place of considerable trade.

ECUADOR.

354. Boundaries.—West by the Pacific; north by Colombia; east by Brazil; south by Peru. **Area**, 219,000 square miles; **population**, 1,308,000.

355. Chief Towns.—**Quito** (55,000), the capital, is situated 9500 feet above sea-level. **Guayaquil**, the principal seaport, has one of the best harbours on the Pacific coast.

GUIANA.

356. Boundaries.—West by Brazil and Venezuela; north and north-east by the Atlantic; south by Brazil. The area is about 200,000 square miles;

population, only 300,000. The majority of the inhabitants are freed negroes. About one-fourth are Europeans. Indians inhabit the interior. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, rum, molasses, indigo, fruits, and spices.

357. It is divided into **British Guiana**, containing the settlements of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo; **Dutch Guiana**; and **French Guiana**.

358. **Chief Towns.**—**George Town**, the capital of the British settlement, situated near the mouth of the Demerara river, is a wood-built city, traversed by canals. It exports rum, sugar, and coffee. **Paramaribo**, the capital of Dutch Guiana, is a place of considerable trade. The streets are lined with orange and lemon trees. **Cayenne**, the capital of the French colony, on an island near the coast, is a penal settlement. It is very unhealthy.

BRAZIL.

359. **Boundaries.**—West by La Plata, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador; north by Colombia, Venezuela, and Guiana; east by the Atlantic. **Area** more than 3 millions of square miles; **population**, about 10 millions.

360. There are about one million whites who are the descendants of Portuguese colonists. The Portuguese language is spoken. Most of the people are Roman Catholics. The government of the empire is a limited monarchy. The principal exports are gold (found especially in the bed of the San Francisco), *silver, copper, platinum, diamonds and other precious stones, cocoa, caoutchouc, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, rosewood, hides, tallow.*

Chief Towns.—Rio de Janeiro (275,000), the 1, is the largest city in South America. It has an excellent harbour, and is a place of much trade. 2, or San Salvador (200,000), the second city, has extensive trade in sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, &c. Recife, sometimes called Pernambuco, has an excellent harbour, defended by a breakwater and a coral reef. Large quantities of sugar and cotton are exported.

PERU.

362. Boundaries.—West by the Pacific; north by Ecuador; east by Brazil and Bolivia. The area is about half a million square miles; the population, two and a half millions. The religion is Roman Catholic; the government, a republic. The principal exports are guano, nitrate of soda, cinchona bark, chinchilla fur, wool, silver, and gold.

363. Chief Towns.—Lima (120,000) the capital, carries on a large trade through its port, Callao, which is 6 miles distant. Pasco, nearly 14,000 feet above sea-level, is the most elevated city in the world. It is noted for its silver mines. Cuzco was the capital of the empire of the Incas.

BOLIVIA.

364. Boundaries.—West by the Pacific and Peru; north and east by Brazil; south by the Argentine Republic and Chili. Area, 375,000 square miles; population, 2 millions. The government is a republic; the religion, Roman Catholic. The principal exports are cinchona bark, tobacco, alpaca wool, silver, and gold.

365. Chief Towns.—**Chuquisaca**, the capital, 9000 feet above sea-level. **Potosi**, 13,000 feet above sea-level, famed for its silver mines, most of which are now abandoned. **La Paz** (76,000), near **Lake Titicaca**, is the largest city in Bolivia. The best cinchona bark is obtained here.

CHILI.

366. Boundaries.—West by the Pacific; north by Bolivia; east by the Argentine Republic; south by Patagonia. Area, 116,000 square miles; population, 2 millions. Most of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent. The principal exports are copper (which is very abundant), silver, hides, tallow, wool, and hemp.

367. Chief Towns.—**Santiago** (148,000), the capital, is situated near the Andes. **Valparaiso**, on the Pacific coast, is connected with the capital by a railway. It is a place of great trade.

LA PLATA, OR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

368. Boundaries.—West by Chili; north by Bolivia; east by Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic; south by Patagonia. The area is nearly 900,000 square miles; the population, under 2 millions. Most of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent. The chief exports are wool, hides, tallow, horns, bones, jerked beef, and horse-hair.

369. Chief Towns.—**Buenos Ayres** (178,000), on the south side of the estuary of the **La Plata**, is a place of great trade. **Cordova** is situated on the road to **Potosi**. **Mendoza**, on the slope of the Andes, is the principal centre of trade between **Buenos Ayres** and *Chili*.

PARAGUAY.

370. Paraguay lies between the two great rivers Parana and Paraguay. It is the only country in South America which has no sea coast. Its area is about 75,002 square miles; its population, about 100,000.

Asuncion, the capital, at the junction of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo, trades in tobacco, sugar, and Paraguayan tea.

URUGUAY, OR BANDA ORIENTAL.

371. Uruguay lies east of the Uruguay river, south of Brazil, and north of the estuary of the La Plata. Its area is about 66,000 square miles; population, nearly half a million.

Monte Video (126,000), the capital, on the northern bank of the estuary of the La Plata, exports hides, tallow, wool, essence of meat, &c.

PATAGONIA.

372. This large country, which extends from La Plata to the Strait of Magellan, is claimed partly by Chili, and partly by the Argentine Republic. The inhabitants are a race of tall savages, who live by hunting. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles; the population, about 30,000.

Punta Arenas ("Sandy Point"), on the Strait of Magellan, is a port-of-call for ships.

OCEANIA.

373. Oceania is a term used to designate a sixth division of the globe. It comprises all the islands and archipelagos in the Pacific, from the south-east of Asia to the west of America. These islands are arranged in four groups:—1. Australasia; 2. Malaysia; 3. Micronesia; 4. Polynesia.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

I.—AUSTRALASIA.

374. Australasia comprises the continent of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua, New Caledonia, and many other islands.

Australia, the smallest of the six continents, is bounded on the north by the Pacific Ocean and Torres Strait; on the west and south by the Indian Ocean; on the east by the Pacific.

Its area is nearly three millions of square miles; its population, about a million and a half. The entire continent belongs to Great Britain. Five colonies have been established:—**New South Wales**, in the east; **Victoria**, in the south-east; **Queensland**, in the north-east; **South Australia**, and **Western Australia**.

375. INLETS OF THE SEA.

North Coast.—Gulf of Carpentaria; Torres Strait (90 miles wide), between York Peninsula and Papua.

West Coast.—Exmouth Gulf, Shark Bay.

South Coast.—Great Australian Bight; Spencer Gulf, St. Vincent Gulf, and Encounter Bay, in South Australia; Port Philip, in Victoria; Bass Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania, 160 miles wide.

East Coast.—Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Moreton Bay.

376. ISLANDS.

Melville Island; Bathurst Island, in the north; Wellesley Islands, in the Gulf of Carpentaria; Kangaroo Island, enclosing St. Vincent Gulf; King Island; Furneaux Islands, in Bass Strait.

377 MOUNTAINS.

The principal mountain range is 100 miles from the eastern coast. The **Australian Alps**, between New South Wales and Victoria, attain an elevation of 7000 feet. The **Blue Mountains**, in New South Wales,

are about 4000 feet high. **Mount Kosciuszko** (7308 feet), near the southern extremity of New South Wales, is the highest known summit.

378. RIVERS.

The only large river yet discovered is the **Murray**, which rises in the eastern mountain range, and flows into Encounter Bay. It is about 1120 miles long. Its principal tributaries are the **Darling** and the **Murrumbidgee**. The **Brisbane** flows into Moreton Bay. The **Mitchell** and **Flinders** flow into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The **Swan River** flows westward into the Indian Ocean.

379. LAKES.

Lakes Torrens, Eyre, Frome, Gairdner, and Gregory, in South Australia. Lake Torrens consists of a series of salt pools surrounded by sand hills. Lake Eyre has an area of 4000 square miles. It is very shallow, and its shores are encrusted with salt. None of these lakes have any outlet.

380. The population consists mainly of British colonists, together with a few Germans, 30,000 Chinese, and about 50,000 aborigines. The principal exports of Australia are gold, copper, and wool.*

381. **Tasmania** is a large island belonging to Great Britain, to the south of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait. The area is about 26,000 square miles; the population, 105,000. **Hobart Town** is the capital. **Launceston**, on the northern coast, has considerable trade with Victoria and South Australia. The highest peak in the western mountain range is **Cradle Mountain** (5069 feet). Of the eastern mountain range, **Ben Lomond** (5010 feet), is the highest. The principal rivers are the **Derwent**,

* For an account of the Australian Colonies, see 180.

flowing southward into Storm Bay, and the Tamar, which flows northward into Bass Strait. The chief exports are wool, bark, timber, flour, fruit, vegetables, wheat, oats, hides, leather, and sperm oil.

NEW ZEALAND.

(For area, population, and Chief Towns, see 182.)

382. Natural Features.—Ranges of high mountains traverse both North and South Islands. **Mount Egmont** (8270 feet), an extinct volcano, is the highest summit in North Island. **Tongariro** (6500 feet) is still occasionally active. The Southern Alps in South Island rise to a higher elevation. **Mount Cook** (12,362 feet) is the culminating point of New Zealand. The Southern Alps have snow-clad peaks and numerous glaciers. The height of the snow line is about 7000 feet. The **Waikato**, 100 miles, is the largest river in North Island. It drains the **Lake of Taupo** (200 square miles). It is navigable for 50 miles. The **Clutha** (150 miles) is the longest river on South Island. It drains three large lakes, and flows into Molyneux Bay on the north-east coast. The climate is mild and pleasant.

383. Minerals are plentiful. Gold is abundant in South Island. From 1857 to 1873, the value of the gold exported was 28 millions sterling. Copper, coal, and iron have been found in several localities. The principal exports are gold, wool, and preserved meat.

384. Papua, or New Guinea, the largest island in the world except Borneo, is situated to the north of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait. Its area is supposed to be about 250,000 square miles;

lation, about a million. In the interior there are high mountains, which are believed to rise to the height of 17,000 or 18,000 feet.

5. **New Caledonia**, which belongs to France, is situated 600 miles to the east of Australia. The natives are of the Papuan race. It is used by the French as a penal colony. There are about 2000 natives on the island. The area is 6000 square miles; population, 29,000. The surface is mountainous, rising in the centre to 8000 feet above sea-level. Gold, copper, and iron have been found.

6. The other islands of this group are the **Auckland Isles**, **Chatham Isles**, **Norfolk Island** (British), **Tokelau Island**, **New Hebrides**, **Queen Charlotte Islands**, **Solomon Isles**, **Louisade Archipelago**, **British New Ireland**, **Admiralty Isles**, **Arru** (Dutch),

II.—MALAYSIA.

1. This group which forms the largest collection of islands on the globe, is generally called the **Indian Archipelago**. It lies between Further India and Australia and New Guinea on the one side, and Australia and New Guinea on the other.

The principal members of this group are the **Sunda Islands**, which include **Sumatra**, **Java**, **Bali**, **Lombok**, **Borneo**, **Sawabaya**, **Sandalwood**, **Floris**, **Solor**, **Timor**, &c.; **Sumatra**, the largest island in the globe, with an area of about 300,000 square miles; **Celebes**, to the east of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the **Strait of Macassar**; the **Moluccas** or **Spice Islands**, between Sumatra and New Guinea; the **Philippine Islands**, an archipelago, separated from Further India by the **China Sea**. **Java**, the **Moluccas**, and parts of **Sumatra**, **Celebes**, and **Cebu**, belong to the Dutch. **Philippine Islands** are Spanish.

III.—MICRONESIA.

388. This term, which means "small islands," is applied to the numerous groups of islands in the **North Pacific Ocean**, from the equator to 28° N. latitude, and from the Philippines to the Sandwich Islands. The area is estimated at 10,000 square miles; the population, 250,000. The principal groups are the Bonin Isles, south-east of Japan; the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, north-east of the Philippines; the Caroline Islands, south-east of the Philippines; and the Sandwich Islands, about half way between Mexico and Papua.

IV.—POLYNESIA, OR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

389. This term, which means "many islands," is applied to the archipelagos in the **Pacific Ocean**, south of the equator.

The principal groups are the Fiji Islands (lately annexed to Great Britain), the Navigator Islands, the Society Islands, Low Archipelago, the Marquesas, Hervey or Cook's Islands, and Easter Island.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

ASIA.

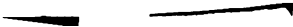
1. **Chaldaea**, in the earliest ages of the world, comprised the countries between the Euphrates and Tigris near their junction; but the name was afterwards given to the country south-west of the Euphrates. It was afterwards called **Babylonia**, from its metropolis **Babylon**, the most celebrated city of antiquity. This country is now called **Irak-Arabi**, and the chief cities are **Bagdad** and **Bassora**.

Assyria originally meant the country to the east of the Tigris; but the name was afterwards frequently extended to **Syria**. Its chief city was the celebrated **Nineveh**, which stood on the banks of the Tigris.

Syria comprised all the countries between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean on the one hand, and between Arabia and the branches of Mount Taurus on the other. **Damascus**, which existed in the days of Abraham, was the chief city of Syria. It is still a large and flourishing town. About 120 miles north-east from Damascus, stood **Palmyra**, or "Tadmor in the Desert." **Balbec** or **Heliopolis**, that is, the city of the sun, was about forty miles south-west of Damascus.

To the west of Damascus, in that part of Syria called **Phœnicia**, were the celebrated commercial cities of **Tyre** and **Sidon**; and farther to the south, **Joppa**, now **Jaffa**.

On the Orontes, about twelve miles from the coast, was **Antioch**, where the disciples of our Lord were



first called **Christians**; and near the mouth of the same river, the seaport **Seleucia**.

Mesopotamia was the name given to the tract of country between the rivers **Euphrates** and **Tigris**. In Mesopotamia was **Ur** of the **Chaldees**, from which **Abraham** was called to the land of **Canaan**. In the north-west of Mesopotamia was **Haran**.

Armenia, which still retains its name, lies to the north of the ancient Mesopotamia. It consists principally of mountainous regions; and in it are the sources of the rivers **Euphrates**, **Tigris**, **Cyrus** or **Kur**, and **Araxes** or **Aras**. In Armenia is the celebrated **Mount Ararat**, on which **Noah's Ark** first rested.

Media lay to the south of the **Caspian Sea**, and north of Persia. Its chief town was **Ecbatana**.

Persia, which still retains its name, lay to the north of the **Persian Gulf**, and to the south of **Media**; but it was afterwards greatly extended. Its ancient name was **Elam**. The chief towns were **Persepolis**, **Susa**, and **Elymais**.

Arabia still retains its ancient name. Its divisions were **Arabia Deserta**, **Persea**, and **Felix**.

In Arabia was **Edom** or **Idumæa**, the land of **Midian**, and **Saba**, the country of **Sheba**, the "Queen of the South."

In the tongue of land between the northern branches of the **Red Sea**, were **Mounts Sinai** and **Horeb**; and at the top of the eastern branch stood **Ezion-Geber**, from which the ships of **Solomon** sailed to **Ophir**. At the top of the western branch stood **Arsinoë** or **Cleopatris**, now **Suez**.

Asia Minor consists of the great western projection of Asia between the **Euxine** or **Black Sea** on the north, the **Mediterranean** on the south, and the **Ægean** or **Archipelago** on the west. The term **Asia Minor** does not occur in classic writers, but was first applied in the middle ages.

2. DIVISIONS OF ASIA MINOR.

North—Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia.

West—Troas, Mysia, *Æolis*, Ionia, Lydia, and Caria.

South—Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Isauria, and Cilicia.

East—Cappadocia and Armenia Minor.

Middle—Galatia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia.

The chief cities in Asia Minor were **Ilium** or **Troy** in Troas; **Ephesus** in Ionia, celebrated for the temple of Diana, one of the Seven Wonders of the World; **Smyrna**, also in Ionia, still a flourishing city; **Sardis** and **Philadelphia** in Lydia; **Halicarnassus** in Caria, where Herodotus, the father of history, was born, and **Mausolus** was buried, whose tomb was another of the Seven Wonders of the world; **Tarsus** in Cilicia, the birthplace of St. Paul; **Nicaea**, now **Nice**, also in Bithynia, famous for the first general council held there in 325; and **Cerasus**, whence **Lucullus** is said to have first brought the cherry-tree into Italy.

AFRICA.

3. **Egypt**, which still retains its ancient name, was a civilized and powerful nation even in the days of Abraham. It was called by the Jews **Mizraim**, or the land of Ham.

The chief cities were—**Memphis**, which stood on the Nile, about a hundred miles from its mouth, near the locality of Grand Cairo, its present capital; **Thebes**, famous for its hundred gates, about two hundred miles farther up the river.

About fifteen miles to the west of one of the branches of the Nile, stood the celebrated city of **Alexandria**; so called from its founder, Alexander the Great.

Lybia lay to the west of Egypt, and extended along the coast as far as the Great Syrtis. **Ethiopia**

lay to the south of Egypt along the Nile. It includes Abyssinia and Nubia.

Regio Syrtica lay between the **Syrtis Major** (Gulf of Sidra) and **Syrtis Minor** (Gulf of Cabes). It was afterwards called Tripolis or Tripolitana, from its three principal cities. It is now called Tripoli.

Africa Propria comprised the territory of the ancient and celebrated Carthage. **Tunis** is about fifteen miles to the east of the site of Carthage.

West of Africa were the **Insulæ Fortunatæ** or Fortunate Islands, one of which was called **Canaria**, from the number of large dogs (canes) found in it. They are now called the **Canary Isles**.

North of the Fortunate Islands were the **Insulæ Purpurariæ**. They are now called the **Madeiras**.

EUROPE.

4. ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

Græcia or Greece, which, generally speaking, comprehended the Peloponnesus, **Græcia Propria**, Thessalia and Epirus.

Italia or Italy, the three principal divisions of which were **Italia Propria** in the middle; **Magna Græcia** in the south; and **Gallia Cisalpina** in the north.

Hispania or Spain, and **Lusitania**, or Portugal. Spain was also called **Iberia**, and from its western situation, **Hesperia**.

Gallia or Gaul was divided into **Gallia Cisalpina**, or the northern part of Italy; and **Gallia Transalpina**, or the modern France, Belgium, Switzerland, and part of Germany. **Transalpine Gaul** was divided into three parts, **Celtica**, **Belgica**, and **Aquitania**.

Germania or Germany, which, generally speaking, included the country between the Rhine and the Vistula, the Danube, and the Baltic.

Batavia, now Holland or the Netherlands.

Scandinavia, now Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland.

Sarmatia, which now comprehends Russia, Poland, and part of Prussia.

Dacia, now Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania.

Moesia, now Servia, and Bulgaria.

Thracia or Thrace, now a part of Roumelia.

Illyricum, which now comprehends Dalmatia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Sclavonia.

Pannonia, now Hungary; **Noricum**, now Austria; **Helvetia**, now Switzerland.

Britannia, or England; **Caledonia**, or Scotland; and **Hibernia**, or Ireland.

Islands.—**Sicilia** or Sicily; **Sardinia**; **Creta**, now Candia; **Melita**, now Malta; **Baleares** or Balearic Isles, now Majorca, Minorca, and Ivisa; **Eubœa**, now Negropont, &c.

Peninsulas.—**Chersonesus Cimbrica**, now Jutland; **Peloponnesus**, now the Morea; **Chersonesus Taurica**, now the Crimea.

Seas.—**Mare Magnum** or **Internum**, now the Mediterranean; **Sinus Codanus**, now the Baltic; **Oceanus Cantabricus**, now the Bay of Biscay; **Mare Egæum**, now the Archipelago; **Pontus Euxinus**, now the Black Sea; **Palus Mæotis**, now the Sea of Azov; **Propontis**, now the Sea of Marmora, &c.

Rivers.—**Rha**, now the Volga; **Danubius** or **Ister**, the Danube; **Tanais**, the Don; **Borysthenes**, the Dnieper; **Padus** or **Eridanus**, the Po; **Rhenus**, the Rhine; **Rhodanus**, the Rhone; **Albis**, the Elbe; **Iberus**, the Ebro; **Liger** or **Ligeris**, the Loire; **Sequana**, the Seine; **Bœtis**, the Guadalquivir.

Lakes.—**Lemanus**, Geneva; **Brigantinus**, Constance.

GREAT DIVISIONS OF HISTO

5. **UNIVERSAL History** may be divided into

1. **Ancient History**, which commences with the creation of the world, and terminates with the destruction of the Roman empire, A.D. 476.

2. The History of the **Middle Ages**, which begins from the destruction of the Roman empire, and terminates with the discovery of America, A.D. 1492.

3. **Modern History**, which extends from the discovery of America (or from the end of the 15th century) to the present time.

Ancient History may be subdivided into three periods—The **Antediluvian**; the **Heroic**; the **Classical** (which begins with the first Olympiad, 776 B.C.); the **Roman** (from the fall of Carthage, 146 B.C. to that of Rome, A.D. 476).

The History of the **Middle Ages** may be divided into six periods—

1. The foundation of the modern states of Europe; A.D. 476-622, when the Saxons settled in Britain, 449; the Franks settled in Gaul, or 481; the Ostrogoths in Italy, 489; and the Visigoths in Spain, 507.

2. The **Mahometan period**, 622-800.

3. The period of **Charlemagne**, and the **Germanic empire**, 800-936.

4. The **Dark Ages**, 936-1100.

5. The period of the **Crusades**, 1096-1273.

6. The revival of the **Fine Arts** in Italy; the fall of Constantinople, 1453, and the diffusion of the printing press; the discovery of America, 1492; and the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, 1497.

SKETCH OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

6. The history of the world commences with the **Creation**, which, according to the chronology usually received, took place about four thousand years before the Christian era.

The next great event was the **Deluge**, which took place in the year of the world 1656, or 2348 years before the Christian era.

After the deluge the earth was peopled by the sons of Noah and their families. Generally speaking, Asia was peopled by Shem, Africa by Ham, and Europe by Japheth. The sons of Shem were Elam, Arphaxad, Lud, Aram, and Asshur. Elam appears to have settled in Persia, from which circumstance the inhabitants of that country are called in Scripture **Elamites**; Asshur in **Assyria**, Aram in **Armenia** or **Syria**, and Lud in **Lydia**, to which countries they gave their names.

From Eber, the grandson of Arphaxad, who peopled Chaldaea and Mesopotamia, or from (Abram) Abraham, the sixth in descent from Eber, the **Hebrews** derived their name.

The sons of Ham were, Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan. The children of Cush settled in Arabia and Ethiopia; Mizraim peopled Egypt, Lybia, and the northern parts of Africa; and Canaan, the country between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.

Japheth and his descendants peopled the "Isles of the Gentiles," or Europe, for so this division of the earth appears to have been denominated; perhaps from its being separated by sea from Asia and Africa.

The first kind of government was the patriarchal, or that of the father of a large family; to which succeeded the monarchical, or government of kings.

But a king in the early ages of the world was merely the chief of a tribe, or the ruler over a small territory.

Nimrod, the son of Cush, the mighty or celebrated hunter, appears to have been the first person who assumed sovereign authority. About a hundred years after the deluge he built Babel, the germ of the celebrated Babylon, and three other cities in the same territory.

About the same period Asshur, a son of Shem, built Nineveh, on the Tigris, which was enlarged by, and called after his successor Ninus. Babylon was conquered by Ninus, and greatly enlarged by him, and also by his queen, the celebrated Semiramis, who reigned after him.

These celebrated personages laid the foundation of the Assyrian or Babylonian empire, the first great monarchy of antiquity.

The Assyrian empire is usually divided into the first and second. The first empire was overthrown during the reign of Sardanapalus by Belshazzar, governor of Babylon, and Arbaces, governor of Media, an Assyrian province; and the second in the reign of Belshazzar, by the celebrated Cyrus, who, in the 538th year before the Christian era, captured Babylon, as had been predicted by the prophets, and took possession of the kingdom.

Cyrus was the founder of the empire of the Medes and Persians, the second great monarchy of antiquity; which was overthrown by Alexander the Great in the 330th year before the Christian era.

The Greek or Macedonian empire was the third great monarchy of antiquity, which, on the death of Alexander the Great, in the 323rd year before the Christian era, was broken up into several kingdoms, and taken possession of by his generals. The chief kingdoms formed out of the Macedonian empire

were, Syria, Egypt, and Macedonia. Seleucus and his successors, the Seleucidæ, reigned in Syria; Ptolemy and his descendants, most of whom took his name, in Egypt; and Antigonus and his descendants in Macedonia.

All these kingdoms were overthrown by the Romans, who established the fourth great empire of antiquity. The Roman empire was in its turn overthrown—in the west by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations from the north of Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries; and in the east, first by the Saracens, and finally by the Turks, who, in 1453, took Constantinople, and still keep possession of it.

7. THE FIRST ASSYRIAN EMPIRE— BABYLON, &c.

Three kingdoms arose from the ruins of this great empire, namely, the monarchy of the Medes, founded by Arbaces; that of Babylon under Belesis, who had joined with Arbaces in the conspiracy against Sardanapalus; and that of Nineveh, called the second empire of the Assyrians, whose first king took the name of Ninus the Younger.

Belesis was succeeded by Nabonasser, from whose accession to the throne of Babylon commences that famous era known by the name of the era of Nabonasser. It corresponds to the year 747 B.C. From this time till an interregnum that took place after the sixth successor of Nabonasser, Babylon continued to be governed by its own kings. It was then taken possession of by Esarhaddon, king of Nineveh, and added to the Assyrian empire. But on the destruction of Nineveh by the Medes under Cyaxares, which put an end to what is usually called the second Assyrian monarchy, but which was only the principal branch of it, its power, and sometimes its name, was given to

Babylon. The history of these two kingdoms is very obscure; the kings of Assyria and Babylon sometimes seeming to be the same, and sometimes different persons. But it is probable, from the harmony that existed between these neighbouring kingdoms, that they were at first, and for a long time, governed by princes of the same family, the younger branch at Babylon acknowledging a kind of subjection to the elder branch at Nineveh; and that in the end, the more powerful state (Assyria) took possession of the other and ruled it by governors or viceroys. These governors frequently rebelled, and some of them succeeded in making themselves kings; as in the case of Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, who joined with the Medes in their wars upon Sarac, the last monarch of the Assyrians; for after his death and the destruction of his capital by Cyaxares, Assyria, as a monarchy, is no longer mentioned.

Under **Nebuchadnezzar**, whose exploits are very fully recorded in Holy Writ, Babylon became the greatest monarchy which the world had yet seen. He conquered Egypt, attacked the Tyrians, then the greatest commercial power in the world, and after a siege of thirteen years, destroyed their capital; but as the Tyrians had in the meantime removed all their effects to a new city, which they built on an island near the mainland, he found nothing but empty walls. He also carried the Jews captive to Babylon, and put an end to their monarchy.

The number of victories obtained by Nebuchadnezzar, the extent of his conquests, and the magnificence of his capital, began at last to intoxicate his mind with pride and vanity. He became insane, and was for a time driven from the society of men. He was, however, restored to his mind and his kingdom, and died in a year after, acknowledging the one living and true God (B.C. 567).

The last king of this great empire was **Belshazzar**, who was slain by **Cyrus** in the capture of **Babylon**; and thus ended the first of the four great monarchies described by the prophet **Daniel** (B.C. 538).

8. NINEVEH, OR THE SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

The second Assyrian empire continued to exist with great splendour after the dismemberment of the first. **Nineveh**, its capital, was one of the greatest cities of antiquity. **Pul**, the first Assyrian king mentioned in Scripture, invaded the kingdom of **Israel** during the reign of **Menahem**, but departed without committing hostilities, upon receiving a thousand talents of silver. **Tiglath-Pileser**, his successor, invaded and conquered **Syria**, and exacted tribute from **Judah**. After a reign of twenty years, he was succeeded by **Shalmaneser**. **Hosea**, the tributary king of **Israel**, resolving to shake off the Assyrian yoke, entered into a league with **So**, king of **Egypt**; upon which **Shalmaneser** attacked him with a numerous army, took **Samaria**, and put an end to the kingdom of **Israel** (B.C. 721).

Sennacherib, on his accession to the throne, marched against **Hezekiah**, king of **Judah**, with a powerful army, and reduced several of his fortified towns. He was prevented from attacking **Jerusalem** by the payment of a tribute, and proceeded against **Egypt**. He soon however returned, determined to destroy it, but was prevented by the miraculous destruction of his entire army in one night. This event, though obscured in the narration, is confirmed by **Herodotus**. He himself fled to **Nineveh**, and was there murdered by his two elder sons. He was succeeded by his third son **Esarhaddon**, who is favourably mentioned in the **Book of Esdras**. This monarch, as has been already stated, annexed **Babylon** to the Assyrian empire. He was

succeeded by his son Saorduchinus, who, in the Book of Judith, is called Nebuchodono'sor. He was attacked by the Medes under Phraortes, but he defeated the Median army, and put their monarch to death. Cyaxares, the son of Phraortes, as has been already mentioned, destroyed Nineveh, and put an end to the Assyrian empire.

9. THE MEDES.

Arbaces, having, in conjunction with the governor of Babylon (Beleais), overthrown the first Assyrian empire, took possession of Media. He did not, however, establish any regular or permanent form of government, and the consequence was that the country, after his death, was plunged into anarchy. Wearied with the disorders which such a state of things always produces, the people conferred absolute power upon Dejoces, one of the judges, who had acquired great reputation for the wisdom of his acts, and the justice of his decisions. Dejoces continued to distinguish himself by a strict and severe administration of justice; and with the view of inspiring the people with awe and respect for the regal power, he surrounded his palace with guards, and kept himself secluded from the public view, affecting that state of distant majesty so customary with Eastern monarchs. But though concealed from the eyes of his subjects, he made himself acquainted with all the affairs of the state by means of emissaries in all the provinces. And to give solemnity and publicity to the administration of justice, he caused all judicial proceedings to be carried on, and decisions to be given, in writing. Hence, according to Herodotus, no crime escaped the knowledge of the prince, or the rigour of the law.

This monarch was the founder of Ecbatana and other cities. Before his time the Medes lived in mean villages, or dispersed through the country

Dejoces was succeeded, after a reign of fifty-three years, by his son Phraortes, the Arphaxad of Scripture. This prince, being of a warlike disposition, invaded and subdued the Persians; and having conquered a large portion of Asia Minor, including a part of the Assyrian empire, he laid siege to Nineveh. But here, his good fortune forsaking him, he perished with the greater part of his army, after a reign of twenty-two years.

Cyaxares, the son and successor of Phraortes, raised a powerful army to revenge the death of his father by the destruction of Nineveh. But after defeating the Assyrians in battle, and besieging them in their capital, he was obliged to withdraw all his troops for the defence of his own dominions against an irruption of the Scythians. The two armies encountered, but the Medes were soon obliged to give way to the numbers and impetuosity of the Scythians. These barbarians, having no other power to contend with, overran Media, and kept possession of it for twenty-eight years.

Cyaxares having entered into an alliance with Nebuchadnezzar, joined his forces to those of the Babylonians and resumed the siege of Nineveh. After a long and vigorous defence, this city was taken and destroyed by the confederate armies; and the power and dominions of this branch of the Assyrian monarchy were transferred to the two collateral empires of the Medes and the Babylonians.

Astyages, the son and successor of Cyaxares, who is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of the Jews, gave his daughter Mandane in marriage to Cambyzes, a Persian prince or nobleman; from which union sprung Cyrus, one of the most celebrated monarchs of all antiquity. From this period the history of the Medes is blended with that of the Persians.

10. THE PERSIANS.

Persia, as was before observed, was original peopled by the family of Elam, the eldest son Shem, and hence the inhabitants of that country are called in Scripture the **Elamites**. This term originally belonged to a few warlike and independent tribes who occupied a mountainous province of the empire to which they afterwards gave their name. These tribes were either allies or tributaries of the Medes, when **Cyrus**, the son of **Cambyzes**, conducted an army to the assistance of his uncle **Cyaxares**, who, upon the death of **Astyages**, had succeeded to the throne of Media.

The alliance between the Medes and Persians alarmed the fears and excited the jealousy of the king of Babylon. He, therefore, sent ambassadors to the monarchs of Asia Minor, to solicit them to unite with him against a new power which threatened the tranquillity, and aimed at the subjugation of Asia. They entered into the feelings and fears of the king of Babylon and united with him against the Medes and Persians. In the first battle, after a fierce engagement, in which King **Neriglissar** was slain, **Cyrus** defeated the Babylonian army and their allies. After the death of the king of Babylon, **Croesus**, king of **Lydia**, being next in dignity, took the command of the vanquished armies, and endeavoured to conduct them in safety from the field. But he was overtaken in his flight by **Cyrus**, who utterly defeated and dispersed the whole of the allied armies.

In some time after **Croesus**, who was as celebrated for his great power as for his immense riches, took the field against **Cyrus**, aided by large armies of Babylonians, and the nations of Asia Minor. With these forces he intended to invade Media; but **Cyrus**, having suddenly and unexpectedly presented him-

before him, disconcerted his measures and obliged him at once to join in battle, in which, after a desperate struggle, he was completely defeated. Upon this Croesus fled to Lydia, and shut himself up in Sardis, his capital. But Cyrus followed him thither, and besieged Sardis, which having reduced, he took the unfortunate monarch prisoner, and made his kingdom a province of the Persian empire.

Cyrus having added to his dominions all the kingdoms of Asia Minor, marched into Syria and Arabia, which submitted to his authority. He next entered Assyria for the purpose of reducing Babylon. Labneytus the king (the Belshazzar of Scripture) ventured to meet him in battle; but being defeated, he fled to his capital, to which Cyrus immediately laid siege. This city he took, as was predicted by the prophets, though it was, with great reason, considered impregnable. The walls, built of bricks, cemented by bitumen, were 350 feet high, 87 feet thick, and 60 miles in circumference. And where these walls were not surrounded by marshes, they were defended by towers filled with armed men. Of these towers there were 250. The city, when Cyrus laid siege to it, was furnished with provisions for twenty years; besides, there was within the walls a large extent of ground appropriated for tillage and pasture.

After two years of fruitless attempts and ineffectual operations, Cyrus succeeded in taking Babylon by an extraordinary stratagem. On a night which he knew would be devoted by the Babylonians to feasting and drunkenness, he had the course of the Euphrates, which flowed through the city, turned into the great lake, made to receive its superfluous waters; and thus having drained, or at least made the river fordable, his troops were enabled to enter the city by its channel. This they did about midnight, both at the place where the river enters, and where it leaves

the city. Belshazzar was surprised and slain in the middle of his impious revelry, and "his kingdom," as the prophet had announced to him, "was divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

By the capture of Babylon the Jews were liberated after seventy years' captivity, as had been predicted by the prophet Jeremiah. Cyrus not only permitted them to return to their native country, but encouraged them to rebuild their city and the Temple. Eodras, Nehemiah, and Zerobabel were their leaders on this occasion.

Cyrus succeeded to the empire of the Medes on the death of his uncle Cyaxares, and having extended his dominions from the Indus to the Ægean Sea, he died honoured and beloved, not only by his own people, but by the numerous nations which he had conquered; and so great and so enduring was his fame that we find his name celebrated in the annals of the East, the writings of the Greeks, and the records of inspiration.

Upon the death of Cyrus, Cambyzes, his son, succeeded to the empire. This prince was as foolish and as vicious as his father was wise and virtuous.

Darius, his successor, reconquered the kingdom of Babylon, which had revolted, and subdued Thrace, Macedonia, and a portion of India; but he was as unsuccessful in his attempts to subjugate the Scythians as he was afterwards in his wars against the Greeks. From this period the history of Persia becomes blended with that of the Greeks.

Xerxes, his son, is only known by his disastrous and inglorious wars against Greece.

The last prince of this line was Darius Codomanus, who was conquered by Alexander the Great (B.C. 332).

11. EGYPT.

The first king of Egypt is said to have been **Menes**, probably the same as **Osiris**, who was worshipped by the Egyptians. Of the successors of **Menes**, **Mœris** and **Amosis** were the most distinguished. The former had an immense artificial lake made, into which the waters of the Nile were turned when the inundations were dangerous or too abundant; and from which the country was irrigated when the inundations from the river were insufficient for the purpose; and the latter monarch subdued and expelled "the shepherd kings," a barbarous people from Arabia, who had overrun Egypt, and kept possession of the lower and best parts of the country for many years (from, it is supposed, 2084 B.C. to 1825 B.C.)

But the most illustrious of the Egyptian kings was **Sesostris**, who subdued Lybia, Ethiopia, Arabia, and the greater part of Asia. Herodotus mentions his having also conquered the Scythians and Thracians in Europe. Several pillars were standing in the time of that historian, on which were inscribed these words, "**SESOSTRIS, KING OF KINGS, SUBDUED THIS COUNTRY BY HIS ARMS.**" **Sesostris** is said to have distinguished himself by his legislation and domestic administration, as well as by his foreign conquests. The exact time in which **Sesostris** lived is not known, but it is supposed that it was about 1650 years before the Christian era.

In the earliest periods of the world Egypt was distinguished for civilization and science. **Moses**, we are told, was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; and Egypt was the school in which all the early Greek philosophers, as **Thales**, **Pythagoras**, **Lycurgus**, and **Solon**, were instructed. In fact, much of our present knowledge may be traced to the Egyptians, for what they taught the Greeks has come down to us through the Romans.

The power and opulence of the ancient kings may be inferred from the magnificent works which they executed; artificial lakes and immense canals made the waters of the Nile; the catacombs or subterranean vaults of prodigious extent; the labyrinth, consisted of twelve palaces and three thousand of marble, all under ground, or covered communicating with each other by innumerable passages, the intricacies of which occasioned its above all, the stupendous pyramids, which were regarded as the wonder of the world.

About the year 671 B.C., twelve kings reigned jointly in Egypt, by whom, it is said, the Great Pyramid was built. But Psammetichus, one of the kings, having slain or expelled all the others, made himself sole king of Egypt.

Necho, the son of Psammetichus, commenced a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, but was deterred from completing it by an oracle. It was afterwards completed by Darius, the Persian. It extends a little above Bubastis, near the modern Cairo, to Patumos, a city of Arabia, not far from the locality of Suez.

It was by this monarch's order that a Phœnician vessel is said to have sailed round from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

Egypt became subject to the Assyrian empire in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (610 B.C.); and in 525 B.C., its last native king, Psammetichus, having been conquered and dethroned by Cambyses of Persia, it became a province of Persia, and succeeded once or twice in freeing itself from the Persian yoke.

As a Persian province, Egypt was a province of Alexander the Great, who, having subdued the celebrated city of Alexandria, which ex-

day. After his death Ptolemy Lagus, one of his generals, became king of Egypt (323 B.C.), and it continued to be governed by his successors, who generally took his name till the death of Cleopatra (29 B.C.), when it became a province of the Roman empire.

Egypt continued to be a province, and the granary of the Roman empire (of the eastern) till it was conquered by the Saracens or Mohammedans, who in the year 642, took its capital, Alexandria, by storm. It was these barbarians who destroyed the famous Alexandrian library which contained 700,000 volumes.

Egypt continued subject to the caliphs of Bagdad till the dismemberment of the caliphate in the end of the tenth century. Saladin, general of the Turcomans, established a new dynasty which, in the year 1230, was extinguished by the Mamelukes, a race of slaves from Circassia, whom the successors of Saladin had purchased to form their bodyguard.

In 1517 the Turks, under Selim II, conquered the Mamelukes, and put an end to their dominion; but left the survivors a considerable share in the government of the country under pachas sent from Constantinople.

In 1798 the French invaded and conquered Egypt, but in three years after they were expelled from it by the British, who restored it to the Turks. Soon after this event the celebrated Mehemet Ali was appointed pacha of Egypt. Under this able ruler, Egypt became almost an independent State, though still acknowledging the superiority of Turkey.

12. THE PHOENICIANS.

The Phœnicians at a very early period became rich and powerful by commerce. Their position, perhaps, led them to adopt this line of life, as the conquests of Joshua and his successors confined them to the sea-

coast, and prevented them from practising agriculture. Their chief cities were **Tyre** and **Sidon**, of which frequent mention is made both in the Old and New Testaments. The Phœnicians visited not only all the coasts of the Mediterranean and **Ægean Seas**, but, passing through the Straits of **Hercules** (**Gibraltar**), traded with **Spain**, **Gaul**, and the **British Islands**. They planted many colonies, the most distinguished of which was the celebrated **Carthage**, so long the powerful rival of **Rome**.

To the Phœnicians the world is probably indebted for the arts of making glass, tanning leather, and extracting metals from their ores. To **Cadmus**, the Phœnician, the Greeks owed much of their civilisation, and, it is generally supposed, the art of writing.

Tyre, the chief city, was taken and destroyed by **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of **Babylon**, as foretold by the Prophet **Ezekiel**; and afterwards, by **Alexander the Great**. The first city was on the continent; the second on an island, about half a mile from the coast.

13. GREECE.

The first inhabitants of Greece were the **Palægi**, **Leleges**, and other tribes who originally migrated from central Asia through **Thrace** and **Thessaly**.

These tribes called themselves **Hellenes**, and the other nations of the world, **Barbarians**. The continued stream of migration from the east contributed to civilize them.

Cecrops became king of **Attica** in the year 1556 B.C. He divided the country into twelve districts, and instituted the celebrated court of justice called the **Areopagus**, which we find in existence in the time of **St. Paul**. Another king of **Attica** established the **Amphictyonic council** (or council of neighbours), which consisted of deputies from the different states

see, who met twice a year to arrange matters connected with the worship and temple of Apollo. Theseus, a succeeding king of Attica, united the districts of Cecrops into one, making Athens vital. This was about 1234 years before the Christian era; and about thirty years previous to was the famous Argonautic expedition under

Theseus, Hercules, and other Grecian heroes. The account of this expedition is largely blended with

It was said to have been in search of a celestial fleece of gold; but commercial enterprise or military warfare seems to have been its real object. Erichonius, who devoted himself to death for his country, was the last king of Athens (B.C. 1070). After him the regal dignity was abolished, and a magistrate elected under the name of Archon or

At first, his authority was for life; afterwards, and subsequently for one year. At last, nine magistrates were chosen, the chief of whom was called the Archon, and the current year was called by his

kingdom of Thèbes was founded by Cadmus of Phœnicia, who built that city, and introduced alphabetic writing into Greece (B.C. 1493).

Shortly after this the famous expedition against Troy was undertaken by the princes of Greece under Agamemnon. The siege of Troy, which lasted ten years, rests chiefly on the authority of the poet Homer, who has celebrated the event in his well-known poem the Iliad, so called, because the subject is the destruction of Ilium or Troy: (B.C. 1184).

The states of Greece were united by language, religion, and a feeling in favour of their common country. This union was produced principally by the Amphictyonic council, and the celebration of the Pythian games to which they all resorted, and during all hostilities were suspended. These were the

Olympic, the Isthmian, the Pythian, and the Neméan games. The union of the Grecian states, however, was rather against the invaders of their common country. Amongst themselves there were often bitter jealousies and deadly wars.

Sparta or **Lacedæmon** was the first state which obtained an ascendancy over the others. The military superiority of this state was owing to the effects produced by the celebrated laws of **Lykurgus**, which continued in force for about five hundred years.

In imitation of the Spartans, the inhabitants of **Athens** solicited **Draco**, a man of high character for wisdom and integrity, to draw up a code of laws for them. The laws of **Draco** punished all crimes equally with death; and hence they were said to have been written with blood. Their excessive severity soon caused them to be abolished; and **Solon**, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was chosen as their legislator. The laws of **Solon**, which remained in force as long as Athens continued a free state, had a great effect in forming the character of its inhabitants. The Athenians were distinguished from all the other inhabitants of Greece, by their love of literature, and their cultivation of the fine arts, which they brought to the highest state of perfection.

Macedonia, which had been regarded by the Greeks rather as a barbarous province than as a part of Greece, acquired great power and pre-eminence under **Philip** (B.C. 363), and his celebrated son, **Alexander the Great**, who, at the age of twenty-five, left his native country with an army of 35,000 men for the conquest of the world.

About the year 146 B.C., Greece was conquered by the Romans, and converted into a province; and so it continued till the Empire of the East was put an end to by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453, to whom it became subject. The Greeks

often made the most heroic attempts to shake off the yoke of their cruel and fanatical oppressors. In 1832, assisted by some foreign aid, they succeeded in securing their independence, and in forming the modern Kingdom of Greece.

14. THE ROMANS.

Rome is said to have been founded by Romulus, about 750 years before the Christian era. It was at first governed by kings, of whom the names of seven are given; but it is now believed that the stories told of the earlier kings, are entirely mythical. Subsequently it was governed by consuls chosen annually by the people; and in the end by emperors. The regal power was abolished (B.C. 508) in consequence of the tyranny and crimes of Tarquinius Superbus and his family; and the consular or democratic form of government then established, continued from that period till the time of Julius Cæsar, who, by making himself perpetual dictator (B.C. 48), usurped the sovereign authority. After him, Augustus and a long line of emperors succeeded.

The fertile island of Sicily, then the granary of the Carthaginians, was the first territory out of Italy which the Romans became desirous of possessing. This led to the celebrated Punic wars which terminated in the destruction of Carthage (B.C. 146). Having subdued the Carthaginians, the spirit of conquest led the victorious Romans from country to country, till the whole world became subject to their sway. About the period of the Christian era the Roman power was at its height, but it soon after began to decline; and in the fifth century (476) Odoacer, took possession of Rome and Italy, and thus put an end to the Roman empire in the west. Odoacer was slain by Theodoric, the celebrated king of the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths. Theodoric established

the kingdom of the Goths in Italy; and having embraced Christianity, he reigned at Rome, till his death (A.D. 526). In about twenty-six years after, Justinian by his generals, Belisarius and Narses, recovered Italy from the Goths, and annexed it to the Eastern empire.

In 568, the Lombards invaded Italy under their king or leader Alboin, and having conquered the greater part of it, established the kingdom of Lombardy. In 753, the Lombards were successfully attacked by Pepin king of France; and in 772, their kingdom in Italy was entirely overthrown by his son Charlemagne, who afterwards annexed Italy to the Empire of the West (800).

The Eastern empire continued to exist till about the middle of the fifteenth century (1453), when Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

15. THE SARACENS.

In the beginning of the seventh century Mahomet became ambitious of giving what he called a new religion to his countrymen, the Arabs. The book which contains it is called the *Koran* or *Al-Koran*, which he pretended was given him by the angel Gabriel. The magistrates of Mecca, his native city, convinced of his imposture, and suspecting that he had some design upon the government, resolved to arrest him, but he having received information of their intentions, fled to Medina in the year 622. This forms the famous era of the Mahometans, called the *Hegira* or flight, from which they compute their time by lunar months.

At Medina Mahomet was joined by many proselytes, to whom he gave the name of *Mussulmans*, or *faithful men*; and as he had designed from the first to propagate his religion by the sword, he took care to convert his followers into soldiers. To prepare them

for the conquests he aimed at, and at the same time to indulge them in their propensity for plunder, for which the Arabs have always been noted, he began by attacking and pillaging the armed caravans so frequent in that country; and next, all the towns and tribes that hesitated to acknowledge his authority; so that, in a short time, he succeeded in making himself, either by force or imposture, master of all Arabia. His successors, who were called Caliphs, extended his conquests and religion with astonishing rapidity. In a few years they overran and established themselves in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, on the one hand; and in Egypt, the Barbary States, Spain, and Sicily, on the other.

SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

16. England was originally peopled by the ancient Celts, who, migrating from Asia in the earliest of the world, gradually spread over Europe, and adjoining islands.

The Phœnicians traded with the inhabitants of Cornwall for tin several centuries before the Christian era; but little was known of the country till the invasion of it by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar. This event occurred in the fifty-fifth year before the Christian era.

At this period its inhabitants had made little progress in civilization. They had nothing deserving the name of city or town; their dwellings were hovels; and their clothing was the skins of animals. The parts of their bodies which were exposed were painted or stained with the juice of herbs. They were, however, a brave and warlike people; and it was not without difficulty that the victorious legions of Cæsar reduced them to submission. After the death of Cæsar, Britain remained unmolested by the Romans for nearly a hundred years. In the year 43, of the Christian era, an expedition was despatched by the Emperor Claudius to complete the conquest of the country, which was finally effected in a few years after by the celebrated Roman general Agricola.

The Romans continued to keep possession of the country till about the year 430, at which period

were obliged to withdraw all their troops from the out provinces for the defence of Italy against the barbarous nations of the north.

17. Under the Romans the arts of peace were introduced into Britain, and the natives rapidly advanced in civilization; but they entirely lost the martial spirit and love of freedom for which their ancestors were so distinguished. Hence, on the departure of the Romans, the Britons became an easy prey to their rude and rapacious neighbours, the **Picts** of Scotland, and the **Scots**, a band of marauders from Ireland. Having in vain besought the Romans to return, they solicited the **Saxons**, a war-like people of northern Germany, to fight their battles against the Picts and the Scots, offering them as a reward for their services the Isle of Thanet, which forms a part of the county of Kent.

The **Saxons** under **Hengest** and **Horsa**, arrived in Britain in the year 449; and having repelled without difficulty the Picts and Scots, they turned their arms against the Britons themselves, whom they dispossessed of the south-eastern part of the island. The success which attended the arms of the Saxons, and the favourable accounts of the beauty and fertility of the country attracted numerous bands of their countrymen, and with them a kindred tribe called **Angles**, from a province of Germany, now called Sleswick. It was from this tribe that the country was afterwards called **England**, that is **Angle land** or land of the **Angles**. To the north of the Angles dwelt the **Jutes**, from whom the district of Jutland is named. The Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, having destroyed, enslaved, or expelled the inhabitants, particularly of the south-eastern and eastern parts of the country, established seven independent kingdoms, since known by the name of the **Saxon Heptarchy**.

The Britons that escaped from the slaughter or

subjugation of the Saxons, took refuge either in Cornwall or Wales. The Britons that settled in Wales maintained their independence till the time of Edward I.; and their descendants are to this day called the **Ancient Britons**.

Under the Saxons the customs and manners of the country were changed, as well as its name; and the language, which had been either Celtic or Latin, gave way to the Anglo-Saxon, from which the modern English is principally derived.

In the year 827 the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy were united into one, under the name of **England**, by **Egbert**, king of Wessex, or the **West Saxons**. Egbert was therefore the first king of England.

18. About the year 866 the **Danes** invaded England, and took possession of the country north of the Humber; and in 1017 they were in possession of the whole kingdom, under **Canute** the Great, King of Denmark and Norway. But during the reign of **Alfred the Great**, from 871 to 901, the Danes were kept in check, and for a time expelled from the country.

On the death of **Hardicanute**, the son of Canute, in 1042, the Saxon monarchy was restored in the person of **Edward the Confessor**. Upon this monarch's death, in 1066, Harold, son of earl Godwin, and brother of the Queen, was chosen king by the Witan or national council; but in the same year he was defeated and slain at the battle of **Hastings**, by William Duke of Normandy, who claimed the kingdom under the will of Edward the Confessor. This event is known by the name of the **Norman Conquest**; and the Duke of Normandy, who was crowned immediately after, as king of England, is called William the Conqueror. Under the Normans great changes were made in the customs, laws and language of England.

19. The most important events in English history that have since taken place, are:—

1. The **annexation of Ireland to England** in the reign of Henry II., in 1172. A feud arose between Dermot, king of Leinster and one of the native Irish princes. The king was defeated, and sought the assistance of Henry II. Richard, earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, and other English knights were permitted to assist Dermot. Waterford and Dublin were taken by storm. Henry arrived shortly after, and received the homage of the Irish Chieftains at Dublin.

2. The granting of **Magna Charta** by John in the year 1215. The Great Charter was signed by King John, at Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, near Windsor. Its most important provision was, that "no freeman should be arrested, imprisoned, outlawed, or dispossessed of land, except by the lawful judgment of his peers."

3. The **invasions of France** by Edward III. and Henry V. The mother of Edward III. was daughter of Philip IV. of France. The sons of Philip having died childless, Edward asserted his right to the French crown against a rival claimant, Philip of Valois. After several indecisive contests by sea and land, the French were totally routed at the battle of Crecy (1346). The Prince of Wales (better known as the Black Prince), then a lad of fifteen, manifested wonderful bravery on this eventful day. Henry V. conquered the French at the battle of **Agincourt** (1420), married the French princess, Catherine, and was declared the successor of the French monarch, Charles VI. He survived his victory only two years.

4. The wars between the houses of **York and Lancaster** in the fifteenth century. The heads of these houses were John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III., and Edmund, Duke of York.

the fourth son. A contest for the possession of the throne of England, known as the "Wars of the Roses," was carried on between the adherents of the York and Lancaster families through several reigns. The York House of Lancaster was a red rose; that of the Lancaster, a white rose.

5. The **union** of the crowns of England and Scotland under James I., in 1603. Elizabeth I., daughter of Henry VIII., had married, died without issue. James IV. of Scotland had married Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and their grand-daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, was married to James VI. of Scotland, who, at the death of Elizabeth I., was proclaimed King of England.

6. The great **civil war** in the reign of Charles I. and the establishment of the Commonwealth under Cromwell in 1649. This war was caused by Charles I. taxing the people without the consent of Parliament. Many bloody battles were fought between the king's army and the parliamentary army. The king was successful; Charles was taken prisoner, and beheaded. Cromwell, the commander of the parliamentary army, was appointed Protector of the Commonwealth.

7. The **Restoration**, under Charles II. after the death of Cromwell.

8. The **Revolution** and abdication of James II. in 1688. His son-in-law, William III., succeeded him.

9. The accession of the **house of Hanover** in 1714. Queen Anne, the last monarch of the Stuart line, died without issue, and George I., Elector of Hanover, the great grandson of James I., succeeded her to the throne.

10. The war with our **American Colonies** in 1776. The English government attempted to tax the American Colonies. The colonists refused to pay the taxes, as they sent no representatives to the **parliament**. A long, bloody, and

followed, in which the colonists were ultimately successful, and proclaimed their independence under the name of the **United States of America**.

11. The wars arising from the **French Revolution**, 1793-1815. This gigantic struggle terminated in 1815, after the battle of **Waterloo**. Napoleon surrendered, and was sent to St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The **Duke of Wellington** commanded the British Army.

12. The **abolition of Slavery** in the British Colonies, in 1833, at a cost to the nation of 20 millions sterling.

20. SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST, WITH THE TIMES AT WHICH THEY BEGAN TO REIGN.

William I. 1066	} 11th century.	Henry VIII. 1509	} 16th century.
William II. 1087		Edward VI. 1547	
Henry I. 1100		Mary I. 1553	
Stephen 1135	} 12th century.	Elizabeth 1558	
Henry II. 1154		James I. 1603	} 17th century.
Richard I. 1189		Charles I. 1625	
John 1199		Charles II. 1660	
Henry III. 1216	} 13th century.	James II. 1685	
Edward I. 1272		William III. 1689	
Edward II. 1307	} 14th century.	Mary II. 1689	} 18th century.
Edward III. 1327		Anne 1702	
Richard II. 1377		George I. 1714	
Henry IV. 1399		George II. 1727	
Henry V. 1413	} 15th century.	George III. 1760	} 19th century.
Henry VI. 1422		George IV. 1820	
Edward IV. 1461		William IV. 1830	
Edward V. 1483		VICTORIA 1837	
Richard III. 1483			
Henry VII. 1485			

21. SCOTLAND.

Scotland, like England, was originally peopled by the ancient **Celts**. As in England, too, the primitive inhabitants were in process of time driven to the western or mountainous part of the country by Saxon and other Gothic tribes, who possessed themselves of the **Lowlands** or south-eastern part of the island. Hence, the difference which still exists between the inhabitants of the **Highlands** and those of the **Lowlands** of Scotland.

The ancient name of Scotland was **Caledonia**. By the Romans, who invaded it under Agricola in the year 79, it was called **Britannia Barbara**; in the eighth century it was called the country of the Picts; and in the eleventh century it received its present name—**Scotland**, which had been previously applied to Ireland.

The Picts and Scots were united into one nation about the year 843, by **Kenneth Mac Alpin**. His successors were chiefly employed in wars against the English and Danes. **Duncan** expelled the Danes from his dominion; but, in 1038, he was murdered by **Macbeth**, who was himself slain two years after by **Macduff**.

The most important events in the history of Scotland are the wars with the first three Edwards of England, in which **Bruce** and **Wallace** were so distinguished for their patriotism and heroic deeds. The life and times of the beautiful but unfortunate **Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart**, is an interesting period in Scottish history; and the accession of her son **James** to the throne of England, was an event of the greatest importance to both nations. This occurred in 1603; and since that period the two kingdoms have been under one sovereign. In 1707 the **Legislative Union** between Great Britain and Scotland was effected; and the two countries have since been called **Great Britain**.

22. IRELAND.

Ireland, like the sister kingdoms, England and Scotland, was originally peopled by the ancient **Celts**. Its ancient name was **Ierne**, which means, according to some authorities, the **sacred** isle; according to others the **western**. It was called **Juverna**, **Hibernia**, and **Britannia Minor** by the Romans; and subsequently, **Scotia** or Scotland. In the eleventh century this term was transferred to Scotland, and Ireland resumed its ancient name.

Ireland was probably visited by the **Phœnicians** in their voyages to England for tin; but little is **historically** known of it for several centuries after the Christian era.

In the fifth century Christianity was introduced into Ireland by **St. Patrick**, and it soon after became distinguished as the seat of learning, and so continued for several centuries.

The country suffered much from the invasion of the Danes; and in 845 they were in possession of almost the whole kingdom. They were finally expelled by **King Brian Boru**, who is said to have defeated them in twenty-five battles, the last of which was fought at **Clontarf**, near Dublin, in 1014, A.D.

In the reign of **Henry II.**, in 1172, Ireland was annexed to the English crown.

In the reign of James I. several colonies from England and Scotland were introduced into Ireland, and great improvements were made in the laws and in the administration of justice.

In 1641, Ireland as well as England, was involved in a civil war, which was terminated by Cromwell.

In 1801, the **Legislative Union** between Ireland and Great Britain was effected; and, in 1829, the **Emancipation Bill** was passed; which relieved the

Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom from the disabilities under which they laboured on account of their religion.

In 1847 there was a great famine, caused by the almost entire failure of the potato crop. Since that distressing period, Ireland has improved in every respect. To this desirable result many causes have contributed; such as emigration to the Colonies, the operation of the Incumbered Estates Court, and the spread of education.

23. FRANCE.

France was originally peopled by the ancient **Celts**, whom the Romans called **Gauls**. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar about 60 years B.C.; and it continued to form a part of the Roman empire till it was subdued by the **Franks**, under Clovis, who gave it its present name. Clovis was the first king of France, and under him Christianity became the religion of the state. In the year 800, the celebrated **Charlemagne**, or Charles the Great, was crowned Emperor of the West. His conquests extended over Spain, Germany, and the greater part of Italy. But soon after his death, the German empire was separated from France. In 911, the Normans or Northmen (from **Norway**), subdued, and settled in a part of France (**Neustria**), to which they gave its present name, **Normandy**. It was the descendants of the same people who, in 1066, achieved the conquest of England, under **William Duke of Normandy**.

In 987, **Hugh Capet** supplanted the reigning family, and became the founder of the third race of French kings. Among the succeeding events in French history may be mentioned the wars with Edward the III. and Henry V. of England, which proved most disastrous to France. In the former

wars, John, the French monarch, was made prisoner ; and the result of the latter was, that Henry was declared heir to the crown of France (in 1420), and on his death, his son, Henry VI., was proclaimed king of it. In a few years after, the French, headed by the celebrated **Joan of Arc**, gained several battles over the English ; who, though they were again victorious, were obliged soon after to retire from the country (in 1450). In 1597, **Henry IV.**, King of Navarre, the first of the house of **Bourbon**, ascended the throne of France. This great prince was assassinated in 1610. **Louis XIV.** began to reign in 1643, at the age of five years. During his long reign, France made great advances in science and literature, and attained a high rank among the nations of Europe. In 1789 the ancient government was overturned by a sanguinary revolution. The king, **Louis XVI.**, was beheaded in 1793, and a republic established, which was in its turn subverted, and **General Bonaparte** became ruler of the nation, under the title of First Consul, in 1799, and five years after (1804), he became Emperor. The principal events since the downfall of the first Empire (1814) are the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, the *coup d'état* of 1851, and the Franco-Prussian war (1870). By the first **Charles X.** lost his throne ; **Louis Philippe** was exiled by the second ; by the third **Louis Napoleon** subverted the republic, and established a despotism ; whilst, during the Franco-Prussian war, the Empire was overthrown, and a **Republic** re-established.

24. SPAIN.

Spain was known to the ancients by the names of **Hispania** and **Iberia**.

Spain, it is supposed, was originally peopled by the **Iberians** and other Asiatic tribes, traces of whose race

and language exist to this day in the **Provinces**. The **Phœnicians** at a very early established colonies in it, as **Gades** (Cadiz); **Carthaginians** subsequently took possession great part of it. The Romans drove the **Carthaginians** from it, and ultimately converted it province of their empire.

Upon the breaking up of the Roman Empire taken possession of by the Vandals, Suevi, and and subsequently, by the Visigoths or **Wester** (in 477), who erected it into a very powerful kingdom which existed till the invasion and conquest country by the **Saracens** or **Moors** in 713. **Moors** overran all Spain, except the northern plains and mountainous districts, and their descendants in possession of the best part of the country for 800 years. They were finally conquered and from Spain by **Ferdinand** and **Isabella** (in 1492). About this time, the Spaniards under the direction of **Columbus**, discovered America, where they established numerous colonies. The King of Spain also **Emperor** of **Germany** and the most powerful monarch in Europe. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century, Spain has rapidly declined. **Queen Isabella** ascended the throne in 1808 and abdicated in 1868. After a series of revolutions and a prolonged civil war, the son of **Isabella**, **Alfonso XVI.**, recently ascended the throne as a constitutional monarch.

25. RUSSIA.

Russia, anciently **Sarmatia**, is supposed to have taken its name from the **Rossi**, a Slavonic tribe, of whom mention is made in the histories of the ninth century. It was successively occupied by the Scythians, Vandals, Huns, and the other barbarians, and

vanced upon, and ultimately overran the Roman empire. In 862, **Ruric**, a Scandinavian, having united together the independent states or tribes who possessed the country, became the first monarch of Russia. In 976 **Vladimir** embraced the religion of the Greek Church, and introduced it among his subjects, who had previously been Pagans. About the year 1237, **Batto**, Khan of the Mongols, took possession of the empire, and for the space of more than two centuries and a half it remained in a state of subjection to him and his successors. But the independence of the empire was re-established by **Ivan Basilovitch**, who subdued Astrakan and other Tartar provinces. In 1696, **Peter the Great**, by the death of his brother **Ivan**, became sole monarch of Russia. He assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russians; and it is to the extraordinary efforts of this great prince that the present power of Russia is principally due. Before his time the Russians were little better than barbarians. **Catharine II.** completed the conquest of the Crimean Tartars. When **Poland** ceased to be an independent state, the largest share of it was obtained by Russia. At the peace of 1815, **Finland** was annexed. In 1800, Russia crossed the Caucasus, and is gradually extending her dominions in that direction. The present Emperor **Alexander**, set free the agricultural labourers who had previously been serfs.

26. AUSTRIA.

In 1273, **Rodolph**, Count of Hapsburg, the founder of the house of Austria, was raised to the Imperial throne. In 1477, the Emperor **Maximilian** having married Mary, heiress of Charles Duke of Burgundy, the Netherlands became subject to the Austrian empire; and by the marriage of his son, Philip, with Jane, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain,

in 1496, the crown of Spain became attached to the house of Austria. In 1516, **Charles V.**, grandson of Maximilian, succeeded to the throne of Spain, and in three years after to the Imperial crown. On his resignation, Spain and the Netherlands devolved to his son, **Philip II.**; and Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, to his brother, **Ferdinand**, who was shortly after elected Emperor of Germany. In 1740, the male branch of the house of Austria became extinct by the death of Charles VI., and the right of his daughter, **Maria Theresa**, to the crown, under the "Pragmatic Sanction," was disputed, in a war in which most of the powers of Europe were involved. This was terminated in 1748, in the Peace of **Aix-la-Chapelle**, when the right of Maria Theresa was acknowledged, and her husband, the Duke of Lorraine, was raised to the Imperial throne under the title of **Francis I.** In 1806, **Francis II.** was obliged by Napoleon, who had conquered the most of his dominions, to resign the title of Emperor of Germany, and to take in its stead that of Emperor of Austria. By the peace of 1815, Austria obtained Lombardy and Venice; but these States have since (1859-1866) been restored to Italy.

27. GERMANY.

In the year 800, the celebrated **Charlemagne**, King of France, re-established the Empire of the West; and thus the whole of Germany became subject to his sway. The Franco-Germanic empire, founded by Charlemagne, continued till the death of **Louis III.**, the last prince of his line. This occurred in 912; and upon this occasion, the **Five Nations of Germany**, as they were then called, the Franks, the Swabians, the Bavarians, the Saxons, and the Lorrainers, determined to choose an emperor for themselves. They

accordingly, in a public assembly convened for the purpose, elected **Conrad**, Count of Franconia, son-in-law of the deceased monarch. Conrad was, therefore, properly speaking, the first Emperor of Germany; and from this period the empire became elective, which often led to bitter contentions, and most destructive wars.

In 1272, **Rodolph of Hapsburg**, a Swiss nobleman, was elected emperor. He acquired for his family the provinces of Austria, Styria, and Carniola; and thus became the founder of the House of Austria. In 1437, **Albert**, duke of Austria, was elected emperor, and since his time (till the abolition of the title in 1806), the emperors of Germany were chosen from his family.

In 1806, **Francis II.** was obliged by Napoleon to resign the crown and title of Emperor of Germany, and to assume the title of Emperor of Austria. This put an end to the German Empire, and in its stead, the minor princes, some of whom were made kings, were formed into an association, called the **Confederation of the Rhine**, at the head of which Napoleon placed himself under the title of Protector; and in less than a year after, he obliged them to become his allies against the Prussians. After the downfall of Napoleon in 1814, the Germanic Confederation was established as it existed until 1866; in that year, when the power of Austria was broken at the battle of **Sadowa**, the headship of Germany passed into the hands of Prussia; and in 1871 **King William I.** assumed the title of **Emperor of Germany**.

28. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Sweden was originally occupied by the **Fins**, and afterwards by the **Goths**, &c. In 1397 it was, with Norway, united to Denmark under the celebrated **Danish Queen Margaret**. It remained subject to Denmark till 1623, when it recovered its independ-

ence under the famous **Gustavus Vasa**. Among the succeeding monarchs, **Gustavus Adolphus**, the hero of the thirty years' war, and **Charles XII.**, were the most celebrated. In 1810, **Bernadotte**, one of Napoleon's generals, was elected king; and in 1814, Norway was wrested from Denmark by the Allied Sovereigns, and added to Sweden. Norway belonged to Denmark from 1397 till 1814, when it was annexed to Sweden by the Congress of Vienna.

29. DENMARK.

Little is known of Denmark till the eighth century after the Christian era. About the beginning of this century, and for two hundred years after, they and their neighbours, the Norwegians, were notorious for their piracies.

In 832 they landed in England, and established themselves in a portion of it; and subsequently, they were for a time in possession of the whole kingdom. In 911, under **Rollo** or **Rolf**, their celebrated leader, they made a descent upon the northern coast of France; and gave their name to **Normandy**.

In the year 1000, **Sweyn**, a warlike prince, conquered a part of Norway; and in 1013 he invaded England, and took possession of a portion of it. Having died the year after, his son **Canute** completed his conquests, and became king of Denmark, Norway, and England. The sovereigns after him were little distinguished till **Margaret**, who was called "the Semiramis of the North," ascended the throne. She was daughter of **Waldemar III.**, King of Denmark, and wife of **Hakon VI.**, King of Norway. Upon the death of her son in 1387, she was crowned queen of both kingdoms. The Swedes, dissatisfied with their king **Albert**, offered her the crown, which she, having defeated **Albert**, accepted. She then effected the famous **Union of Calmar**, by which the three king-

doms became united under one crown. In 1523, the Union of Calmar was broken, and Sweden regained her independence; but Norway continued to be annexed to Denmark.

In the Revolutionary War with France, Denmark identified herself with the interests of Napoleon; and she was, in consequence, treated with great severity by England. In 1807, her capital was bombarded by a British fleet, and her fleet seized and carried off; and at the peace of 1814, she was obliged to cede the island of **Heligoland** to Britain, and Norway to Sweden. In 1864 the duchies of **Schleswig** and **Holstein** were ceded to Prussia.

30. HOLLAND.

From the tenth to the fourteenth century the **Netherlands** (Holland and Belgium) were divided into many petty sovereignties. In 1383, by marriages, and otherwise, the whole became subject to the the dukes of **Burgundy**; and subsequently to the house of **Austria**; and thence it passed into the possession of **Spain**. In 1579, seven of the provinces threw off the yoke of Spain, and formed themselves into the "Republic of **Holland**, or the **Seven United Provinces**," under a supreme magistrate, called the **Stadtholder** or Defender of the State. Subsequently the Dutch became a great commercial nation, and founded numerous colonies in various parts of the world.

31. BELGIUM.

After the time of Charlemagne, **Belgium**, or **Flan-**
ders, as it was then called, became subject to the counts of Flanders; next to the dukes of Burgundy; and subsequently to the house of Austria. Up to the revolt of the Seven Provinces, its history is much the same as that of Holland. Napoleon annexed it to

France in 1795, but it was in 1814 taken from France, and joined with Holland, to form the kingdom of the Netherlands. This kingdom was broken up by the Revolution in 1830 into the present kingdoms of Belgium and Holland; and Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg was elected King of the Belgians.

32. SWITZERLAND.

The inhabitants of ancient Switzerland were called **Helvetii** by the Romans; and the country was subsequently called **Helvetia**. The present name of the country is derived from the Canton of **Schweitz**, which was the most distinguished in the revolution of 1307. The **Helvetii** were subjugated by Julius Cæsar in the year 60 B.C.; and they so continued till the dissolution of the Roman empire when the **Burgundians** and the **Germans** became masters of the country.

During the middle ages, Switzerland, like most parts of Europe, consisted of a number of small, but independent states, which only nominally acknowledged a superior. From an early period the **Counts of Hapsburg**, who originally possessed a small territory in the Canton of Bern, began to acquire power and influence in Switzerland; and when **Rodolph**, the head of the house, was elected Emperor of Germany, in 1273, the greater part of the country owed him allegiance. The encroachments of his son **Albert**, and the tyranny of **Gesler**, the Austrian governor, drove the people into rebellion. The mountain Cantons of **Schweitz**, **Uri**, and **Unterwalden**, led on by the celebrated **William Tell**, were the first to take up arms against the Austrians; and having totally defeated them in the famous battle of **Morgarten**, they formed a permanent alliance, which was the foundation of the **Helvetic Confederation**, or the *Republic of Switzerland*.

In 1798 Switzerland was overrun by the armies of France, to which it was subjected under the name of the Helvetic Republic; but after the fall of Napoleon it regained its independence; and its ancient form of government was re-established under the sanction of the Congress of Vienna. On this occasion, too, the number of its Cantons was increased to 22, by erecting what were formerly subject and allied districts into cantons.

33. TURKEY.

The Turks are of **Tartar** origin. About the year 800, they took possession of a part of Armenia. They afterwards extended their conquests over Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Europe. In 1360, they took **Adrianople**, and in 1453, **Constantinople**, which put an end to the Roman empire in the East. The conquest of the Crimea and Morea soon followed; and in 1440, they captured Otranto in Italy. Rhodes was taken in 1522 by Soliman the Magnificent, the terror of Europe; and in 1529, Buda. In the same year Vienna was besieged, but it was saved by the advance of Charles V. In 1683 they again attacked Vienna with an army of 200,000 men, but were repulsed with great slaughter by the Poles under Sobieski. The power of the Turks, which once threatened to enslave all Europe, has long been on the decline. Austria drove them out of **Hungary**, in 1686; **Greece** secured its independence in 1830; while as the result of the late war with Russia (1877-8), **Roumania**, **Servia**, and **Montenegro**, have become independent Principalities. **Bosnia** and **Herzegovina** have been ceded to Austria, and **Bulgaria** has been made a tributary state, with a Christian government.

EXAMINATION TESTS IN GEOGRAPHY.

A

1. What counties are nearest the following islands :—
Tory, Lambay, Rathlin?
2. Where are the Slieve Bloom Mountains? Name the highest summit.
3. Name three rivers flowing into Lough Neagh.
4. Name the British islands east of Africa.
5. On what rivers are Bayonne, Orleans, Geneva?
6. Give the area, population, and boundaries of Portugal.
7. Name two rivers flowing into the Yellow Sea.
8. Between what parallels does Africa lie?
9. Which of the Barbary States belongs to France?
10. What strait connects the English Channel and North Sea?
11. Where is the river San Francisco?
12. Name the counties which surround Tyrone.

B

1. What counties are nearest the following islands :—Cape-land, Arranmore, Clare?
2. In what ranges are Slieve Donard, Errigal, Trostan?
3. What river drains Lough Neagh?
4. Where are Port Louis, Pietermaritzburg, Jamestown?

5. On what river is Hamburg?
6. Give the area, population, and boundaries of the British Isles.
7. Name two rivers flowing into the Sea of Marmora.
8. Name the Bay of Bengal and its chief cities.
9. Name the countries of North America.
10. Where is the city of New York?
11. Where is the city of London?
12. What country is north of France? Name its chief cities.
1. Name two islands in the Bay of Bengal.
2. In what range are the mountains of Mullaghmore, Mullaghmore, Mullaghmore?
3. What river drains the county of Killarney?
4. Where are the cities of Lyons, Geneva, and Zurich?
5. On what river is the city of London?
6. Give the area, population, and boundaries of the British Isles.
7. What river drains the county of Louth?
8. Where are the cities of London, Paris, and Brussels?
9. Name the chief cities of the United States.
10. What country is north of France?
11. What two countries are north of France?
12. State the chief cities of Afghanistan.

D.

- 1 What counties are nearest the following islands :—Achill, Saltee Islands, Valentia ?
- 2 Name the highest mountain in Ireland. State its position and elevation.
- 3 What river drains Lough Conn ?
- 4 Where are St. Helena, Mauritius, Amirante Islands ?
- 5 On what rivers are Paris, Warsaw, Turin ?
- 6 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Holland.
- 7 On what rivers are Khiva, Patna, Peking ?
- 8 Where are Coomassie, Timbuctoo, Mourzouk ?
- 9 Where are Chesapeake Bay, Bay of Fundy, Bay of Campeachy ?
- 10 What are the boundaries of Arabia ?
- 11 Name the counties passed in a voyage from Donegal Bay to the mouth of the Shannon.
- 12 How is Siam bounded on the east and west ?

E.

- 1 Where are Malin Head, Mizen Head, Fair Head ?
- 2 Name a river flowing into Belfast Lough.
- 3 Where are Loughs Corrib, Erne, Mask ?
- 4 In what provinces are Montreal, Halifax, Toronto ?
- 5 On what rivers are Rouen, Florence, St. Petersburg ?
- 6 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Denmark.
- 7 On what rivers are Rangoon, Canton, Candahar ?
- 8 Where are Algoa Bay, Bight of Benin, Gulf of Sidra ?
- 9 Where are Sitka Island, Parry Islands, Aleutian Islands ?

- 10 Name the chief towns of Afghanistan.
- 11 Name the counties which surround Carlow.
- 12 What peninsula separates the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan ?

F.

- 1 Where are Howth Head, Carnsore Point, Loop Head ?
- 2 What river enters the sea at Drogheda ?
- 3 On what rivers are Limerick, Bandon, Ballina ?
- 4 In what provinces are St. John, Charlotte Town, Winnipeg ?
- 5 On what rivers are Vienna, Rotterdam, Bale ?
- 6 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Germany.
- 7 On what rivers are Mandalay, Nanking, Bagdad ?
- 8 To whom do the Canaries, Madeira, Cape Verde Islands belong ?
- 9 Where is the Isthmus of Tehuantepec ?
- 10 Name a pass connecting India with Afghanistan.
- 11 Name an island at the entrance of Clew Bay.
- 12 Where is Formosa ? To whom does it belong ?

G.

- 1 Where are Erris Head, Bengore Head, Dunmore Head ?
- 2 What river flows into Dublin Bay ?
- 3 On what rivers are Belfast, Cork, Londonderry ?
- 4 Name the principal British West India Islands.
- 5 On what rivers are Metz, Liege, Lucerne ?
- 6 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Switzerland.

- 7 Name the principal Japan Islands.
- 8 To whom do Fernando Po, Bourbon, St. Thomas belong?
- 9 Where are the Gut of Canso, Strait of Belleisle, Strait of Juan de Fuca?
- 10 Name the counties passed in a voyage from Carlingford Bay to Waterford Harbour.
- 11 What two seas are connected by the Gulf of Tartary?
- 12 Where are the Lipari Islands?
- 4 What are the export West Indies?
- 5 Give the boundaries, and population of Italy.
- 6 What are the exports of Russia?
- 7 Where are Damascus, Shiraz?
- 8 Where are Cape Verde, Agulhas, C. Bon?
- 9 Name the culminating of the Rocky Mountains, Alleghanies, Pacific.
- 10 Name the maritime countries between Donegal Bay and Carlingford Bay.
- 11 What country separates Transvaal from the Colony?
- 12 What river separates from Manchouria?

H.

- 1 Where are Slyne Head, Horn Head, Hook Head?
- 2 What river enters Wexford Harbour?
- 3 On what rivers are Lifford, Athlone, Clonmel?
- 4 Where are Nassau, Spanish Town, Port of Spain?
- 5 On what rivers are Munich, Riga, Berlin?
- 6 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Austria.
- 7 What are the principal exports of China?
- 8 Where are Socotra, Comoro Islands, Annabon?
- 9 Where are Cape Hatteras, C. Race, C. Catoche?
- 10 Name the maritime counties between Waterford Harbour and the mouth of the Shannon.
- 11 Name a group of islands at the entrance to the Sea of Okhotsk.
- 12 Name two rivers flowing into the Gulf of Cambay.

I.

- 1 Name the principal inlets of the sea in Ulster.
- 2 What two rivers flow into Waterford Harbour?
- 3 On what rivers are Kilkenny, Ennis, Killaloe?

J.

- 1 Name the principal islands of the sea in Leinster.
- 2 What river flows into the Lifford Harbour?
- 3 On what rivers are Ballinacorney, Waterford?
- 4 Where is British Honduras? What are its exports?
- 5 Give the boundaries and population of Greece?
- 6 What are the exports of Greece?
- 7 Where are Yokohama, Kashgar?
- 8 Where are Cape Guaymas, C. Lopez, C. Blanco?
- 9 Name two tributaries of the Mississippi.
- 10 Name three islands west of Mayo.
- 11 Where is Alaska? To what does it belong?
- 12 Name a river flowing into the Gulf of Pechili.

K.

- 1 Name the principal islands of the sea in Munster.

- 2 What river flows into Youghal Harbour?
- 3 On what rivers are New Ross, Ballyshannon, Strabane?
- 4 Where are the Falkland Islands?
- 5 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Russia.
- 6 What are the exports of Turkey?
- 7 Where are Shanghai, Saigon, Ava?
- 8 Where are the Atlas Mountains? Name the two highest peaks.
- 9 What river drains the great North American lakes?
- 10 Name the most northerly, most southerly, most easterly, and most westerly counties of Ireland.
- 11 Name a river flowing through Alaska.
- 12 Where is Mount Elburz? State its height.

L.

- 1 Name the principal inlets of the sea in Connaught.
- 2 What river flows into Cork Harbour?
- 3 On what rivers are Athy, Cahir, Enniscorthy?
- 4 Where are Brisbane, Ballarat, Fremantle?
- 5 Where are Bergen, Varna, Trieste?
- 6 What are the exports of Sweden and Norway?
- 7 Give the boundaries, area, and population of China.
- 8 Where are the Kong Mountains?
- 9 Name two rivers flowing into Hudson Bay.
- 10 What county lies south of Londonderry?
- 11 What river separates Mexico from the United States?
- 12 Name three cities on the Elbe.

M.

- 1 Where are the Mourne Mountains, Blackstairs Mountains, Galtee Mountains? Name the highest peak in each.
- 2 What river drains the Lakes of Killarney?
- 3 On what rivers are Coleraine, Mallow, Navan?
- 4 Give an account of the Fiji Islands.
- 5 Where are Elsinore, Lausanne, Mayence?
- 6 What are the exports of Switzerland?
- 7 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Persia.
- 8 Where are the Camaroon Mountains?
- 9 What river enters the sea at New York?
- 10 What two counties are separated by Youghal Harbour?
- 11 What country separates Venezuela from Ecuador?
- 12 Name three cities on the Vistula.

N.

- 1 Name the highest summit in each of the three Kerry ranges.
- 2 Name the lakes drained by the Shannon.
- 3 On what rivers are Trim, Portadown, Omagh?
- 4 Where are Dunedin, Hobart Town, Geelong?
- 5 Where are Cracow, Strasburg, Utrecht?
- 6 What are the exports of Germany?
- 7 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Afghanistan.
- 8 Name the highest mountains in Africa, and state their positions.
- 9 What river flows into the Gulf of California?

- 10 What counties are separated by the mouth of the Shannon.
- 11 What country separates Peru from Chili?
- 12 Name three cities on the Maas.

O.

- 1 Where are the Connemara mountains? Name the three highest summits.
- 2 Name three tributaries of the Shannon.
- 3 Name the three largest towns in Ireland.
- 4 What are the principal exports of New Zealand?
- 5 Where are Barcelona, Bordeaux, Antwerp?
- 6 What are the exports of France?
- 7 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Arabia.
- 8 Name the highest peak in the mountains of Abyssinia, and state its elevation.
- 9 Name three lakes drained by the MacKenzie river.
- 10 What counties are separated by Killala Bay?
- 11 Where are the Peling Mountains?
- 12 Name three cities on the Seine.

P.

- 1 What four rivers form the Foyle?
- 2 On what rivers are Dublin, Portadown, Trim?
- 3 Name the borough towns in Ulster.
- 4 Where is Norfolk Island?
- 5 On what rivers are Lisbon, Lyons, Cologne?
- 6 Where are Versailles, Leipzig, Milan?
- 7 What are the exports of Belgium?

- 8 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Beloochistan.
- 9 Through what countries does the Nile flow?
- 10 Name a river flowing into Chesapeake Bay.
- 11 In what county is Dingle Bay?
- 12 Name a river flowing into the Gulf of Tartary.

Q.

- 1 Name the zones and the circles which bound them.
- 2 What is a peninsula?
- 3 What two seas are connected by the Sound?
- 4 Name the highest peaks of the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees.
- 5 For what are Norwich, Swansea, and Chatham noted?
- 6 What two rivers form the Humber?
- 7 Name the most important port on the west of Scotland.
- 8 Name the principal towns in Kildare.
- 9 State the area, and population of British India.
- 10 Name the lakes drained by the Nile.
- 11 What South American river flows into the Caribbean Sea?
- 12 Name two Scotch counties formed of islands.

R.

- 1 Name the cardinal points.
- 2 How far is the moon from the earth?
- 3 What straits connect the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago and Black Sea?
- 4 Name the countries inhabited by the Mongolian race.

- 5 For what are Merthyr, Plymouth, and Brighton noted?
- 6 Where are the Solent, the Downs, the Wash?
- 7 Name the most important port on the east of Scotland.
- 8 Name the principal towns in King's county.
- 9 Name the provinces of British India with their chief towns.
- 10 Name the source of the Blue Nile.
- 11 Through what country does the Orinoco flow?
- 12 To what countries do Java, Cuba, and Iceland belong?

S.

- 1 What is the diameter of the earth?
- 2 Give an account of the phases of the moon.
- 3 What seas are connected by the Bosphorus?
- 4 Where are Spithead, Morecambe Bay, Tor Bay?
- 5 For what are Kidderminster, Canterbury, and Portsmouth noted?
- 6 Where are Loch Ryan, the Minch, Kilbrannan Sound?
- 7 Name the principal towns in Queen's county.
- 8 What are the exports of British India?
- 9 Name the last tributary of the Nile.
- 10 What two rivers are connected by the Cassiquiare?
- 11 Into what four groups may the Andes be divided? Name the highest summits of each.
- 12 Name the isthmus connecting the Crimea with the mainland of Russia.

T.

- 1 What is the length of the earth's diameter?
- 2 What is a Republic?
- 3 What seas are connected by the Strait of Kaffa?
- 4 In what counties are St. Bee's Head, Portland Bill, and Lizard Point?
- 5 What rivers drain lakes Constance, Geneva, and Lucerne?
- 6 For what are Hull, Newcastle, and Sheffield noted?
- 7 Where are Loch Fyne, Loch Linnhe, and Moray Firth?
- 8 Name the principal towns in Donegal.
- 9 Give an account of Calcutta, Bombay, Benares.
- 10 Give an account of the Zambesi; name one of its tributaries.
- 11 What group of the Andes contains the loftiest volcanoes in the world? Name three of the highest peaks.
- 12 From what countries do we obtain coffee?

U.

- 1 What is the length of the moon's diameter?
- 2 What is an Empire?
- 3 What islands are separated by the Strait of Messina?
- 4 Name the Italian lakes and the rivers that drain them.
- 5 For what are Southampton, Cheltenham, and Bristol noted?
- 6 Name the islands in the Firth of Clyde.
- 7 Name the principal towns in Antrim.
- 8 Give an account of Allahabad, Delhi, Cawnpore.
- 9 Describe the course of the Orange River.

- 10 What two rivers form the La Plata?
- 11 From what countries do we obtain pine, mahogany, teak timber?
- 12 Name the capes passed in a voyage from Whitehaven to Swansea.

V.

- 1 What is the atmosphere?
- 2 What is a volcano?
- 3 What islands are separated by the Strait of Bonifacio?
- 4 Name the lakes drained by the river Neva.
- 5 For what are Birkenhead, Manchester, Birmingham, noted?
- 6 Name the principal Inner Hebrides.
- 7 Name the principal towns in Down.
- 8 Where are Lahore, Peshawur, Lucknow?
- 9 Give an account of the Congo.
- 10 Where is lake Titicaca? State its elevation.
- 11 On what islands are the following towns situated—Douglas, Beaumaris, Stornoway?
- 12 Where are Luce Bay, Pentland Firth, Firth of Lorn?

W.

- 1 What is the mean distance of the earth from the sun?
- 2 What is a plateau?
- 3 What sheets of water are connected by the Strait of Gibraltar?
- 4 For what are Leeds, Wolverhampton, Halifax noted?
- 5 Where are Flamborough Head, Beachy Head, Holyhead?
- 6 Name the principal Outer Hebrides.
- 7 Name the principal towns in Tyrone.

- 8 Name the British settlements on the west of Africa.
- 9 State what you know of the Niger.
- 10 Name the highest summit in each of the islands of New Zealand.
- 11 Name an important seaport in Spain, Belgium, Holland.
- 12 Name three Asiatic rivers which flow into salt lakes.

X.

- 1 When is the earth nearest to the sun; when farthest from it?
- 2 What is a valley?
- 3 Name three islands in the Arctic Ocean.
- 4 For what are Liverpool, Harwich, Macclesfield noted?
- 5 Where are Dungeness, Lowestoft Ness, the Needles?
- 6 Name two groups of islands to the north of Scotland.
- 7 Name the principal towns in Fernmanagh.
- 8 Name the exports of the west African settlements.
- 9 Name the longest river in each of the Islands of New Zealand.
- 10 Name the rivers which drain Senegambia.
- 11 Where is Jamaica: what are its exports?
- 12 What are the exports of Riga, Cadiz, Odessa?

Y.

- 1 To what chains do Snowdon, Scafell, Ben Nevis belong?
- 2 What two counties are separated by the Tweed?
- 3 How is Trinidad separated from Venezuela?
- 4 Name the principal naval stations in Sweden and Russia.

- 5 Name four lakes drained by the Rhine and its tributaries.
- 6 What town is situated at the mouth of the river Erne?
- 7 Where is Malaysia? Name its principal island groups.
- 8 Name a British settlement near the mouth of the Niger.
- 9 Name the river formed by the union of the Tigris and Euphrates.
- 10 Where are Chatham Islands?
- 11 Name the lakes drained by the Po and its tributaries.
- 12 What two towns are connected by the Panama Railway?

Z.

- 1 Name the lakes drained by the Neva.
- 2 Name the most elevated city in the world, and the country in which it is situated.
- 3 Which of the Australian colonies is most populous.
- 4 Where is the Orange River Free State? Name its capital.
- 5 Where are Dundee, Swansea, Hull? For what are they noted?
- 6 Where are Winnipeg, Belizé, Dunedin?
- 7 Where are Honolulu, Rangoon, Taganrog?
- 8 Name the highest mountain in each of the provinces of Ireland.
- 9 What rivers enter the Wash?
- 10 Name two rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal.
- 11 Where are Belgrade, Bucharest, Bergen?
- 12 What rivers flow into the Dead Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Guinea?

A 2.

- 1 Name two rivers flowing into the Caspian Sea.
- 2 Where are the following Capes:—Corso, Apsheron, Finisterre?
- 3 What counties are nearest the Scilly Islands, Coquille, Isle of Wight?
- 4 Where are Corsewall Point, Mull of Cantyre, Ardnamurchan Point?
- 5 Name the principal towns in Tipperary.
- 6 Name the British South African colonies, and their chief towns.
- 7 Where are the Hindoo Koosh Mountains?
- 8 How are the following lakes drained:—Tanganyika, Dembea, Nyassa?
- 9 Name the longest river in Australia, and its principal tributary.
- 10 How are the following islands separated from the mainland:—Arran, Lewis, Pomona?
- 11 Where are Walney Island, Lundy Island, Sheppey Island?
- 12 Where are Kars, Bucharest, Belgrade?

B 2.

- 1 Name three rivers flowing into the Solway Firth.
- 2 What counties are separated by the firth of Tay?
- 3 Name the maritime counties between the Wash and the Estuary of the Thames.
- 4 Name the highest peak in each of the following mountain chains:—Pennine, Cambrian, Cumbrian.
- 5 Name the most westerly headland in Great Britain.
- 6 Name the principal towns in Clare.

- 7 Name three British Islands in the South Atlantic.
- 8 Give an account of Lake Chad.
- 9 Where is New Caledonia: to whom does it belong?
- 10 Name the principal capes between Aberdeen and Berwick.
- 11 Name the principal towns in Ireland engaged in the linen manufacture.
- 12 What counties are separated by the estuaries of the Mersey, the Humber, the Tay?

C 2.

- 1 What counties are separated by Menai Strait?
- 2 Name three rivers flowing into the Solway Firth.
- 3 Name four cities in Scotland noted for their universities.
- 4 Name a strait connecting the S. Atlantic with the S. Pacific.
- 5 What river drains lake Sir-i-kol?
- 6 Where are the Sandwich Islands?
- 7 To what counties do the following islands belong: Skye, Mull, Thanet, Achill?
- 8 Name the largest town in New Zealand.
- 9 Name the four principal naval stations of France.
- 10 Name the maritime counties between Dublin and Waterford.
- 11 What is the most northerly point in the mainland of Scotland?
- 12 Name the principal islands in the Indian Archipelago.

D 2.

- 1 Name the rivers flowing into Morecambe Bay.
- 2 Name four counties traversed by the Trent.
- 3 Name three towns on the river St. Lawrence.

4 State what you know of Constantinople, Athens, Jerusalem.

5 What are the exports of British Guiana: what is its capital?

6 Name the two largest British West Indian Islands.

7 Name the principal naval station of Russia.

8 Name the capitals of Tasmania and the Bahamas.

9 What strait separates the two principal islands of New Zealand?

10 Where are New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis?

11 Where are St. Abb's Head, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird Head?

12 To whom do the Philippine Islands belong?

E 2.

1 What English county lies nearest to France?

2 Name a town in Holland, one in Belgium, and one in France, on the river Meuse.

3 Name four rivers flowing into the Wash.

4 On what rivers are Oporto, Seville, Nantes?

5 Name the Australian Colonies and their chief towns.

6 What country in S. America has no sea-coast? Name its capital.

7 Where are Sumburgh Head, Cape Wrath, Burrow Head?

8 Name the principal towns in Kerry.

9 Where is lake Asal?

10 Where are the Bonin Islands? To whom do they belong?

11 State the form of government in France, Sweden, Russia.

12 What are the exports of Hong Kong, Melbourne, St. Louis?

F 2.

- 1 What county lies between the Wash and the Humber?
- 2 To what countries do the following islands belong: Java, Iceland, Cuba?
- 3 What county in Munster lies north of the Shannon?—Name its chief towns.
- 4 Name the provinces of the Dominion of Canada and their chief towns.
- 5 What strait separates Ceylon from India?
- 6 For what are Greenock, Dundee, and Paisley noted?
- 7 Name the principal towns in Roscommon.
- 8 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Egypt.
- 9 On what rivers are Trim, Dunmanway, Newtownstewart?
- 10 Where are Nagasaki, Patna, Abbeokuta?
- 11 Give an account of Geneva, Moscow, Dresden.
- 12 What countries lie between Persia and Hindostan?

G 2.

- 1 What maritime county lies between York and Northumberland?
- 2 Name the five rivers which water the Punjab.
- 3 Name the principal Spanish Colonies.
- 4 What two rivers form the Rio de la Plata?
- 5 Name a cape north of Tunis.
- 6 Name the British possessions in the Mediterranean.
- 7 For what are Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth noted?
- 8 Name the principal towns in Leitrim.
- 9 Where are Khartoum, Massowah, Port Said?
- 10 Where are Crete, Bornholm, Formentera?
- 11 Name three countries from which we obtain Coffee.

- 12 What is the trade of Bradford, Northampton, Birmingham?

H 2.

- 1 Name the maritime counties between the Humber and the Tweed.
- 2 What channel separates the Outer Hebrides from the mainland of Scotland?
- 3 Name the independent states of India.
- 4 Name the principal exports of Canada.
- 5 Name the principal Portuguese Colonies.
- 6 For what are Leith, Dumfries, and Stirling noted?
- 7 Name the principal towns in Westmeath.
- 8 Name the Barbary States which are tributary to Turkey.
- 9 Where are Jaffa, Beyrout, Smyrna?
- 10 What rivers flow into lakes Balkash, Sea of Aral, L. Zurrak?
- 11 From what countries do we obtain sugar?
- 12 To whom belong St. Bartholomew, Porto Rico, Barbadoes?

I 2.

- 1 Define Axis, Poles.
- 2 What are isotherms?
- 3 Give the boundaries of Europe.
- 4 Name the Danish Islands in the Baltic.
- 5 Name the chief towns of Cumberland.
- 6 From what countries do we obtain sugar, tea, coffee?
- 7 Name the boundaries of Scotland.
- 8 Name the three largest counties in Scotland.
- 9 Name the principal towns in Mayo.

- 10 Give the area and population of the British Empire.
- 11 Where are Teheran, Cabul, Kelat?
- 12 Name the lakes drained by the Saskatchewan.

J 2.

- 1 What is an oblate spheroid?
- 2 What is a watershed?
- 3 Name the branches of the Atlantic on the east.
- 4 Name the Swedish Islands in the Baltic.
- 5 What French river flows into the Mediterranean? Name two of its tributaries.
- 6 From what countries do we obtain timber, flax, hemp?
- 7 Name the chief towns of Ross-shire.
- 8 Name the three smallest counties in Scotland.
- 9 In what counties are Letterkenny, Enniscorthy, Balbriggan?
- 10 Give an account of Heligoland and Gibraltar.
- 11 Where are Mandalay, Muscat, Smyrna?
- 12 Between what two lakes are the Falls of Niagara?

K 2.

- 1 Mention one proof that the earth is round.
- 2 What is a strait?
- 3 Name five principal German States with their capitals.
- 4 Name the chief towns of Northumberland.
- 5 Name the Russian Islands in the Baltic.
- 6 From what countries do we obtain olive oil, palm oil, petroleum?
- 7 Name the chief towns of Forfar.
- 8 Name the three highest ranges of mountains in Scotland, with the highest peak in each.

- 9 In what counties are Drogheda, Ballymena, Coleraine?
- 10 Where are the Maltese Islands? Name them.
- 11 Where are Yedo, Bangkok, Hue?
- 12 Where are Wenham Lake, Lake Champlain, Lake Itasca?

L 2.

- 1 What is the equator?
- 2 What is the basin of a river?
- 3 Name four European Empires.
- 4 From what countries do we obtain furs?
- 5 Where is the Island of Rugen? To whom does it belong?
- 6 Name the principal towns in Lancashire.
- 7 Name the chief towns in Fife-shire.
- 8 Where are the Pentland, Lamermuir, and Ochil Hills?
- 9 In what counties are Bray, Mullingar, Dundalk?
- 10 Where are the Channel Islands? Name them.
- 11 Where are Peking, Tobolsk, Bokhara?
- 12 Where are Lake Chapala, Lake Nicaragua, Great Salt Lake?

M 2.

- 1 What is a great circle?
- 2 What is a delta?
- 3 Name the six great powers of Europe.
- 4 Name the Spanish Islands in the Mediterranean.
- 5 From what countries do we obtain wheat?
- 6 Name the principal towns in Cornwall.
- 7 In what counties are Dornoch, Alloa, Stranraer?
- 8 Name the lakes connected with the Caledonian Canal.
- 9 In what counties are Newry, New Ross, Clonsilla?

- 10 Give an account of Cyprus.
- 11 Where are Formosa, Kurile Islands, Liakhov Islands?
- 12 Give the boundaries, area, and population of the United States.

N 2.

- 1 What is an estuary?
- 2 What is latitude?
- 3 Name two European Republics.
- 4 Name the Italian Islands in the Mediterranean.
- 5 From what countries do we obtain beef and pork?
- 6 Name the principal towns of Warwickshire.
- 7 In what counties are Dunoon, Leith, Paisley?
- 8 Name the most important river in the west of Scotland.
- 9 In what counties are Castlebar, Tralee, Ballinasloe?
- 10 Name the capitals of the Maltese Islands, Channel Islands, Cyprus.
- 11 Where are the following straits:—Ormuz, Sangar, La Perouse?
- 12 State what you know of Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

O 2.

- 1 Mention one method of finding the latitude of a place.
- 2 What is an oceanic current? Give an example.
- 3 Name the independent Principalities which formerly belonged to Turkey.
- 4 Where is Corsica? To whom does it belong?
- 5 From what countries do we obtain wine?
- 6 Name the principal towns of Hampshire.
- 7 In what counties are Balmoral, St. Andrew's, Irvine?
- 8 Name three important rivers in the east of Scotland.

- 9 In what counties are Bandon, Kingstown, Lifford?
- 10 Where are Aden and Perim?
- 11 Where are Cape Comorin, C. Baba, C. Severo?
- 12 Give an account of Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago.

P 2.

- 1 What is meant by the orbit of the earth?
- 2 What are tides? How are they produced?
- 3 Name the branches of the Atlantic on the west.
- 4 Name the British Islands in the Mediterranean.
- 5 What are spices? Whence do we obtain them?
- 6 Name the principal towns of Kent.
- 7 In what counties are Stonehaven, Dundee, Kilmarnock.
- 8 What two counties are separated by Lough Lomond?
- 9 In what counties are Enniskillen, Dungannon, Kilrush?
- 10 State the position of the Kuria Muria Islands.
- 11 Where are the following mountain ranges:—Taurus, Lebanon, Elburz?
- 12 Where are New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati?

Q 2.

- 1 What is longitude?
- 2 What is the cause of rain?
- 3 Name the branches of the Pacific on the west.
- 4 Name the Grecian Islands in the Mediterranean.
- 5 Name the principal towns in Sussex.
- 6 Into what sea does the Po flow? Name three of its tributaries.
- 7 In what counties are Portree, Dunfermline, Greenock?

- 8 In what counties are Lochs Leven, Marce, and Awe?
- 9 In what counties are Lismore, Ballina, Lurgan?
- 10 Where is Hong Kong? Give its capital.
- 11 Where are the Karakorum Mountains?
- 12 What are the principal exports of the United States?

R 2.

- 1 How is the longitude of a place determined?
- 2 Name the three principal races of men.
- 3 Name the principal branches of the Indian Ocean.
- 4 Name the chief towns of Shropshire.
- 5 What river drains Lake Wener?
- 6 From what countries do we obtain cotton, wool, silk?
- 7 In what counties are Fort William, Rothesay, Kirkcaldy?
- 8 In what counties are Lochs Katrine, Shin, and Shiell?
- 9 In what counties are Portadown, Newtownards, Lisburn?
- 10 Where are Kowloon, Labuan, Sarawak?
- 11 Name the mountain chains to the north, east, and west of India.
- 12 Name the West Indian Islands that belong respectively to Spain, France, and Holland.

S 2.

- 1 What planets can be seen without a telescope?
- 2 What is a bore?
- 3 Arrange in order of latitude, Petersburg, Paris, Constantinople, Berlin.
- 4 What river flows into the Gulf of Finland?
- 5 Into what sea does the Mersey flow? Name two of its tributaries.

- 6 In what counties are Montrose, Oban, Girvan?
- 7 On what rivers are Dumfries, Greenock, Melrose?
- 8 State what you know of Belfast, Londonderry, Limerick.
- 9 Explain what is meant by the Straits Settlement.
- 10 Where are the Kuen Lun Mountains?
- 11 On what islands are Havana, Port-au-Prince, Nassau?
- 12 On what rivers are Washington, Richmond, San Francisco?

T 2.

- 1 What is an isthmus?
- 2 What countries are inhabited by the Caucasian race?
- 3 Name the branches of the Arctic Ocean.
- 4 Where is the Skager Rack?
- 5 Name the tributaries of the Severn.
- 6 Name three rivers flowing into the Baltic.
- 7 In what counties are Harwich, Stornoway, Kelso?
- 8 On what rivers are Stirling, Dundee, Aberdeen?
- 9 State what you know of Carrickfergus, Queenstown, Cork.
- 10 Where are Penang and Singapore?
- 11 Where are the Thian Shan Mountains?
- 12 On what rivers are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Brooklyn?

U 2.

- 1 What is an Archipelago?
- 2 Where do we find the Elephant, the Zebra, and Kangaroo?
- 3 What countries are washed by the Baltic?
- 4 On what rivers are Carlisle, Manchester, Gloucester?

- 5 Name a river flowing into the Skager-Rack.
- 6 Name the chief towns in Argyle.
- 7 Name the three largest cities of Scotland.
- 8 State what you know of Galway, Maynooth, Kilkenny.
- 9 Where is Ceylon? What are its exports?
- 10 Name the three rivers that drain the northern slope of Asia.
- 11 Name four cities on the Mississippi.
- 12 Name the countries on the eastern shore of South America, with their capitals.

V 2.

- 1 Name the two motions of the earth.
- 2 What is the home of the Negro race?
- 3 Name three straits connecting the Baltic with the Cættgat.
- 4 Name the three largest countries in England.
- 5 Into what sea does the Rhine flow? Name four of its tributaries.
- 6 Name the chief towns in Lanark.
- 7 Give the boundaries, area, and population of Ireland.
- 8 State what you know of Dublin, Drogheda, Mullingar.
- 9 Name the principal towns in Ceylon.
- 10 Where are lakes Baikal, Van, and Balkash?
- 11 Name the chief countries on the western coast of South America, with their capitals.
- 12 What two countries are separated by the La Plata?

W 2.

- 1 What are the tropics?
- 2 What is a Glacier?
- 3 Name the branches of the Baltic.
- 4 Name the three smallest countries in England.
- 5 Name the rivers flowing into the Caspian Sea.
- 6 In what counties are Helensburg, Hamilton, Dunbar?
- 7 Name the principal towns in Louth.
- 8 Name the three largest countries in England.
- 9 Name two groups of British Islands off the Malabar coast.
- 10 Name the rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal.
- 11 Where are the Galapagos Islands, Falkland Islands, Chincha Islands?
- 12 Where are Valparaiso, Guayaquil, Cayenne?

X 2.

- 1 What is a meridian?
- 2 What is meant by the snow line?
- 3 Name the branches of the Mediterranean.
- 4 Name the maritime countries between the Wash and the estuary of the Thames.
- 5 Name three Spanish rivers flowing into the Atlantic.
- 6 Name four Scotch cities famous for universities.
- 7 Name the principal towns in Meath.
- 8 Name the three smallest countries in Ireland.
- 9 Name two groups of British Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
- 10 Name two rivers flowing into the Gulf of Martaban.
- 11 Where are Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Asuncion?
- 12 Give an account of the Amazon, and name its two principal tributaries.

QUESTIONS 1-5.

[The Numbers refer to the paragraphs in the Text.]

Chaldea originally meant? To what country was the name afterwards given? Why may it be regarded as the cradle of mankind? What was it afterwards called? It is now called? Its chief cities? *Assyria* originally meant? To what country was the name afterwards frequently extended? From whom did it take its name? Its chief city? On what river was it? What did ancient Syria comprise? How is the great antiquity of Damascus proved? What other cities of ancient Syria are mentioned, and what is said of each? Point them out on the map.

The meaning of the term *Mesopotamia*? The southern part of this country was included in? What is said of *Ur*? What other terms are mentioned? *Armenia* took its name from? Where does it lie? What kind of a country is it? What rivers have their sources in it? What is said of Mount Ararat? What were the chief towns? Where did Media lie? Its chief town?

The situation of Persia? Were its limits afterwards extended? Its ancient or Scripture name? Its chief towns? The boundaries of Arabia? How was it divided? Trace these divisions on the map. What other countries are mentioned as being in Arabia? Who was *Sheba*? Where are Mounts Sinai and Horeb? Where Ezion-Geber? Where Ophir? What ancient town stood where Suez now is? Asia Minor consists of? When was this term first applied? The divisions of Asia Minor in the north; in the west; in the south; in the east? In the middle? The principal cities of Asia Minor? Point them out on the map, and state what they were remarkable for? The Seven Wonders of the World? The origin of the term *mausoleum*? The ancient name of Egypt? What was it called by the Jews? Name its chief cities. Where was Libya? Ethiopia? Derivation of "Tripoli"? Where was Carthage? Ancient name of Canary Islands? Why so called? Ancient name of Madeiras?

Divisions of ancient Greece? Of ancient Italy? Ancient name of Spain? Portugal? What modern countries were included in ancient Gaul? What was the extent of ancient Germany? What are the modern names of Batavia, Scandinavia, Sarmatia, Dacia, Moesia, Pannonia, Noricum, Helvetia? Ancient names of Mediterranean, Baltic, Bay of Biscay, Archipelago, Black Sea, Sea of Azov, Sea of Marmora? Ancient names of Volga, Danube, Don, Dnieper, Po, Rhine, Rhone, Elbe, Ebro, Loire, Seine?

What are the three great divisions of History? When does Ancient History terminate? When does Modern History commence? Into what six periods may the history of the middle ages be divided?

QUESTIONS 6.

The first great era in the history of the world? How many years before the Christian era was the creation? The next great event? The date of the deluge? How was the earth re-peopled after the deluge? The sons of Shem? To what countries did they give their names? From whom did the Hebrews derive their name? The sons of Ham? What countries did they and their descendants people? Did they

people any of the countries in Asia? To what general statement are these exceptions? By whom was Europe peopled? The Bible name of Europe? Why so called?

What was the first kind of government? This naturally led to? How was the term *king* applied in the early ages of the world? Who was the first person who assumed sovereign authority? Who was he, and what is said of him? The date of the building of Babel? Of what celebrated city was this the germ? The site or position of Babylon? Of what other celebrated city were the foundations laid about the same period, and by whom? Its site or position? Did *Nineveh* take its name from its founder? From whom then, and why? What is said of *Ninus* with regard to Babylon? What is said of *Semiramis*? The first great monarchy of antiquity? Who laid the foundation of it? How is the Assyrian monarchy usually divided? The first empire was overthrown by? In whose reign? The second by? When, and in whose reign? Had this event been predicted by the prophets? The second great monarchy of antiquity? By whom was it founded, and when? By whom was it overthrown, and when? How, and when was the third great monarchy of antiquity broken up? What were the chief kingdoms formed out of its ruins? By what people were all these kingdoms overthrown? By whom was the fourth great empire of antiquity overthrown in the west, and when? By whom in the east, and when? When, and by whom, was the Roman empire divided into the eastern and western empires?

QUESTIONS 7--9.

How many kingdoms arose out of the ruins of the first Assyrian empire? Name them, and their founders? Who succeeded *Belesis*, and when? This event is called in history? When, and by whom, was Babylon annexed to the Assyrian empire? When, and how, did it recover its independence and power? How is the confusion between the history of these two kingdoms accounted for? Who was *Nabopolassar*, and what is said of him? Why is *Sarac* called the last monarch of the Assyrians? The history of *Nebuchadnezzar*? When did he die? The last king of Babylon? When and by whom was he slain? The second Assyrian empire? What description is given of *Nineveh*? What powerful kings of Assyria are mentioned in Scripture? Which of them put an end to the kingdom of Israel, and when? Which of them marched against Jerusalem with a determination to destroy it? How was he prevented? Who was *Esarhaddon*, and what is said of him? What is said of *Arbaces* after he took possession of Media? What led the people to confer absolute power upon *Dejoces*? How did he act upon being made king? What did *Herodotus* say of him? How long did he reign? Who succeeded him? The Scripture name of *Phraotes*? His character and exploits? How long did he reign, and by whom was he slain? Who succeeded him? What did he attempt? Was he successful? What prevented him? What is said of the *Scythians* with regard to Media? How long did they keep possession of it, and how were they expelled from it? Did *Cyaxares* resume the siege of *Nineveh*? With whom did he form an alliance? The result of their combined attack upon *Nineveh*? To whom were the power and dominions of this branch of the Assyrian monarchy then transferred?

Who succeeded Cyaxares? His supposed Scripture name? Who was Mandane? To whom was she married? What is said of Cyrus? Why from this period did the history of the Medes become blended with that of the Persians?

QUESTIONS 10.

By whom was Persia originally peopled? Its Scripture names? The term originally belonged to? How did they become connected with the Medes? To what great wars did the alliance between the Medes and Persians lead? The result of these wars? The exploits of Cyrus, and the extent of his conquests? Give a description of Babylon? How did Cyrus succeed in capturing it? The result of the capture of Babylon as regarded the Jews? Had these events been foretold by the prophets? Who were the leaders of the Jews at that time, and what did Cyrus encourage them to do? Did Cyrus succeed to the empire of the Medes? The extent of his dominions at his death? His character? What proofs are given of his great celebrity? Who succeeded Cyrus? His character and history? Who succeeded Cambyses? Who was Darius? In what wars was he successful; in what, unsuccessful? Who succeeded him? What is said of him? Who was the last prince of this line? By whom was he conquered, and when?

QUESTIONS 11.

By whom was Egypt originally peopled? The first king of Egypt. He was supposed to be the same as? What is said of *Osiris*? Who were the most distinguished of his successors? What were they famous for? Who were the "Shepherd kings"? What part of Egypt did they take possession of? How long did they occupy the country? The most illustrious of the Egyptian kings? The extent of his conquests? What does Herodotus say on this subject? How did he usually treat the kings whom he subdued? How did he use them on state occasions? What was his character as a legislator and statesman? Is the exact time in which he lived known? The supposed date? Was it before or after his time that Abraham visited Egypt? What proofs have we from Scripture of the early civilization and power of Egypt? The meaning of the term *Pharaoh*? How do you show that we are indebted to the ancient Egyptians for much of our present knowledge? Mention some of the Greek philosophers who studied in Egypt? What monuments still remain of the power and opulence of the ancient kings of Egypt? Describe some of the stupendous works which they executed.

What broke up Egypt afterwards into several kingdoms? The most permanent and natural division of Egypt? The meaning of the term *Delta*? Its strict and extended meaning as applied to Egypt? The capital of Upper Egypt? Of Middle Egypt? Of the Delta? By whom, and when, was the Labyrinth built? Describe it? Which of these joint kings became sole monarch of Egypt, and by what means? What great change did he effect in the foreign policy of Egypt? What is said of the history of Egypt from this period? Who was *Necho*? What did he attempt? What deterred him? What was the oracle?

Who completed it afterwards? In what direction did it extend? By whom was it afterwards cleared out? Does it exist now? What great attempt in navigation was made during his reign? Was it successful? Why was the *Periplus* of Africa doubted by the ancients? What inference do we draw from these doubts?

By whom was Egypt annexed to the Assyrian empire, and when? When did it become a province of Persia? The name of its last native king? By whom was he dethroned? What led Alexander the Great to attack Egypt? What memorial of his conquest of it still exists? Who became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander? Who were his successors? The best of the line? When did it become a province of the Roman empire? How long did it continue as such, and what was it regarded as? In what year was Alexandria taken by the Arabs? What was the argument used by Amrou, or rather by Omar, for destroying the famous library of Alexandria? By whom was this library founded, and by whom enriched? Its extent when Egypt fell under the dominion of the Romans? In addition to the library, what other great loss did learning and science sustain by the fall of Alexandria? Did the Arabs afterwards endeavour to make amends for the barbarity of their fathers? If so? In whose reign? What did their capital Bagdad become? How long did Egypt continue subject to the caliphs of Bagdad? What then did it become? Who was *Saladin*? When did he conquer Egypt; and by whom, and when, was his dynasty extinguished? Who were the *Mamelukes*? What is said of their *Soldans*? By whom, and when, were the *Mamelukes* conquered? By whom was Egypt conquered in 1798? By whom were the French driven from Egypt? What is said of *Mehemet Ali*?

QUESTIONS 12.

From whom were the Phœnicians descended? For what were they distinguished? What probably led them to adopt this line of life? Was it from choice or necessity that they originally occupied the sea-coast? The extent of their voyages in the earliest periods of history? The most celebrated of the Phœnician colonies? Where was it, and for what was it distinguished? For what is the world indebted to the Phœnicians? What is said of Cadmus? By whom was the first city of Tyre taken and destroyed? By whom was this foretold? How did the position of the second city differ from that of the first? By whom was it taken?

QUESTIONS 13.

The first inhabitants of Greece? Where did they emigrate from and how did they enter Greece? By what name were the early Greeks known? How did they designate the other inhabitants of the world? What contributed to civilise them more and more? The first king of Attica? How long was this before the Christian era? How did he divide the country? What celebrated court did he institute? What proof have we of its long continuance? By whom was the *Amphictyonic* council established? Describe it, and state the object for which it met? What king united the twelve districts of Cœrops into one, and made Athens the capital? The date of this? Who were

the leaders in the famous Argonautic expedition? When did it take place? The fabled object of it? The real object of it? The last king of Athens? For what was he distinguished? The date of this? What form of government was then established? The meaning of the term *Archon*? Was the authority of the Archon for life? How was it limited afterwards? Was the number increased? To how many? The chief Archon was called? To what was his name given?

By whom and when was Thebes founded? For what else was Cadmus famous? When did the expedition against *Troy* take place? Who was the leader on the occasion? How long did the siege last? By what poet has the event been celebrated, and in what poem? Why called the *Iliad*? By what bonds were the states of Greece united? The union in favour of their common country was principally produced by? Name and describe the Grecian games? Were the Grecian states united among themselves?

What was the first state that obtained an ascendancy over the others? The military superiority of Sparta was owing to? How long did the laws of Lycurgus continue in force? Who was the first Athenian law-giver? His character? The character of his laws? The cause of their failure? Who was next chosen as their Legislator? Who was he? How long did his laws continue in force? Their effect upon the Athenians? How were they distinguished from all the other inhabitants of Greece? Was Macedonia considered a part of Greece? What is said of Philip, and what of his son?

QUESTIONS 14.

By whom, and when, was Rome founded? Its first form of government? Its second? Its third? How many kings were there? Why was the regal power abolished, and when? When was the consular or democratic form of government abolished, and by whom? After his usurpation who succeeded? What led to the Punic wars? When was Carthage destroyed? When was the Roman power at its height? How and when was it broken up? Who was Odoacer? How long did he reign? By whom was he slain, and what was the next kingdom established in Italy? What is said of Theodoric? When, and by whom was Italy recovered from the Goths? By what name was it annexed to the Eastern empire? The first exarch? By whom, and when was the kingdom of Lombardy established in Italy? What is said of Pepin, and what of Charlemagne with regard to the Lombards? When, and by whom was the Empire of the East broken up?

QUESTIONS 15.

Who was Mahomet? When did he commence his impostures? How did he say the chapters of the Koran were communicated to him? What led to his flight from Mecca to Medina? This is called? The date of the *Hegira*? How do the Mahometans compute their time from thence? What did he call his followers and proselytes? The meaning of the term *Mussulmans*? Why did he make soldiers of his disciples? How did he prepare them for the conquests he aimed at? How did he indulge the natural propensity of the Arabs? The result of the system of imposture and force which he pursued? His successors were called? The extent of their conquests in a few years!

SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL
COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

QUESTIONS 16-20.

England was originally peopled by? The *Celts* came from? At what period? What is said of the *Phenicians*? To whom are we indebted for the first *historical* account of England? The date of the first *Roman* invasion? In what state did Cæsar find the inhabitants of England? The description given of them? How does it appear that they were a brave and warlike people? Did the Romans retain possession of England after the invasion of Julius Cæsar? The date of the second invasion? In whose reign? By what celebrated Roman General was the conquest of the country finally effected, and when? How long did the Romans keep possession of England? What obliged them to withdraw from it? What effects were produced by the occupation of England by the Romans with regard to civilization? With regard to the character of the people? How is this shown? When did the *Saxons* arrive in England? Who were their leaders? What were they promised for their services? Where is it, and how is it formed? Were they satisfied with the promised reward? How does this appear? What part of the island did they seize upon? Who were the *Angles* or *Anglo-Saxons*? What part of Germany did they come from? The meaning of the term *England*? What other kindred tribes are mentioned? How many separate kingdoms did they establish in England, and under what general name? What became of the Britons that escaped? To whose reign did the *Ancient Britons* retain their independence? What changes took place in England under the Saxons? When were the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy united into one? Under what name? Who was the first king of England? The date of the *Danish* invasion? What part of the country did they take possession of? At what period, and under whom, were they in possession of the whole kingdom? During whose reign were they kept in check? At what period was that? When was the Saxon monarchy restored, and in whose person? Who was Harold? By whom was he defeated and slain? What claim had William the Conqueror to the crown of England? What great change took place in England in consequence of the Norman Conquest? The most important events in English history since? The sovereigns of England since the Norman Conquest? Give an account of the circumstances that led to the annexation of Ireland? The date of *Magna Charta*? Its most important provision? Give an account of the invasion of France by Edward III. By Henry V. Who was the Black Prince? Explain what is meant by the "Wars of the Roses" In what century did they occur? Account for the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. The date of the event? What led to the Civil War? The result of this contest? Explain what is meant by the Restoration. The Revolution. Who was the last monarch of the House of Stuart? What claim had George I. to the throne of England?

QUESTIONS 21.

How was Scotland originally peopled? To what part of the country were the ancient *Celtic* inhabitants driven in process of time, and by whom? What is said of the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*? What comparison is made between *Wales* and *Cornwall* in England, and the *Highlands* of Scotland? The ancient names of Scotland? By the Romans it was called? In the eight century it was called? And in the eleventh? To what country was the name *Scotland* previously applied? When, and by whom were the *Picts* and *Scots* united into one nation? His successors were principally engaged in waging war against whom? By whom were the *Danes* expelled? What became of him? The most important events in Scottish history!

QUESTIONS, 22.

How was Ireland originally peopled? The ancient name of Ireland? The other names applied to Ireland, and the meaning of each? When was it first called, and when did it cease to be called *Scotia*? What is said of the *Phœnicians* with regard to Ireland? The first historical account of Ireland dates from? By whom was Christianity introduced into Ireland, and when? What did Ireland become distinguished for? What is said of the *Danish* invasions? When were they in possession of the whole kingdom? By whom were the *Danes* finally expelled from Ireland? Where was the battle fought? The date? When was Ireland annexed to England? In the reign of James I. what great improvements were effected. Was Ireland involved in the great civil war in 1641? By whom was it terminated? When was the Legislative Union between Ireland and Great Britain effected?

QUESTIONS, 23.

The original inhabitants of France? The Romans called them? By whom was it conquered and annexed to the Roman empire? The date of this? Till what period did it continue so? Who was the first king of France, and why was the name given to it? What great change with regard to religion took place under Clovis? What is said *Charlemagne*? Under his reign the Empire of the west comprised? What was the ancient name of *Normandy*, and why, and when was it changed? What is said of the descendants of these people with regard to England? The founder of the third race of French kings? The date of this event? What other great events in French history mentioned? On what grounds was Henry VI. of England proclaimed King of France? The date of this event? What is said of *J. C. Arc*? When were the English forced to retire from France? The founder of the House of Bourbon? The date of this event? The reign of Henry IV., and how was his reign terminated? When Louis XIV. succeeded to the throne? What was his age at the time? What is said of his reign? The date and character of the Revolution? The principal events since, and the date of each!

QUESTIONS 24.

The ancient name of Spain? What other name had its original inhabitants? What is said of the

What traces of their race and language still exist in Spain, and in what part of it? What is said of the Phœnicians, and of the Carthaginians with regard to Spain? What of the Romans? On the breaking up of the Roman empire it was taken possession of by? And subsequently by? The date of the occupation of Spain by the Visigoths? By whom, and when were the Goths conquered? How long did the Saracens or Moors keep possession of Spain? What parts of Spain were exempt from their rule? By whom were they finally driven from Spain, and when? Give a brief account of the subsequent events in Spanish History. What led to the formation of the Spanish American Colonies?

QUESTIONS 25.

The ancient name of Russia? Its present name supposed to be derived from? What is said of the *Rossi*? Russia was successively occupied by? What is said of those barbarous tribes? Who was the first monarch of Russia, and how, and when did he become so? When was Christianity introduced into Russia, and in whose reign? Who was *Batto*? When did he take possession of the empire, and how long did it continue subject to him and his successors? By whom was the independence of the empire re-established? When did Peter the Great begin to reign? What title did he assume? What is said of him and the Russians before his time? Name the most important Russian conquests since the reign of Peter the Great. What great social change has been effected by the Emperor Alexander?

QUESTIONS 26.

The founder of the House of Austria? The date of his election to the Imperial Throne? How did the Netherlands become subject to Austria, and when? How Spain, and when? What is said of Charles V.? On his resignation what divisions of the empire took place? Who was Maria Theresa, and under what compact did she claim the crown? The consequence of this claim? The result? The date of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle? Who was the husband of Theresa, and under what title was he raised to the Imperial throne? Who was the last Emperor of Germany, and the first Emperor of Austria? Who obliged him to resign the former title and to take the latter in its stead? The date of this?

QUESTIONS 27.

What is said of Charlemagne? When was the Franco-Germanic empire broken up? On what occasion? Who were "the Five Nations of Germany"? Who, strictly speaking, was the first Emperor of Germany? Was there any particular reason for electing Conrad? The consequences of the contests for the Imperial crown? How were the emperors at first chosen? How afterwards? The Electoral College consisted of? Who were the Electors, and what is said of them? What is said of Rodolph of Hapsburg, and when was he elected emperor? What provinces did he acquire for his family? What is said of Albert, Duke of Austria? What kingdoms and provinces did he acquire for his family and how? What does this account for?

What is said of Francis II? What of Napoleon, the Confederation of the Rhine, and the Germanic Confederation? How and when did the headship of Germany pass into the hands of Prussia? When did the King of Prussia take the title of Emperor of Germany?

QUESTIONS 28.

Sweden originally occupied by? What people succeeded them? How does this appear? Explain the names *Finmark*, *Gothland*, &c. Under what celebrated Queen was Sweden (with Norway) united to Denmark? The date of this event? When did it regain its independence, and under whom? Who were the most celebrated of the succeeding monarchs? What is said of Bernadotte? When, and by whom was Norway wrested from Denmark and added to Sweden? Why was this done?

QUESTIONS 29.

When did Denmark come to be known? From this period, and for 200 years after, what was their character? The countries that suffered from their predatory descents? By what names were they called? What is said of them with regard to England? What is said of them with regard to *Normandy*? The date of this event? The leader on the occasion? What is said of their subsequent proceedings? What is said of Sweyn? The date of his invasion of England? What is said of Canute? Margaret called? Whose daughter, and whose wife was she? When, and on what occasion was she crowned Queen of Denmark and Norway? When and how did she become Queen of Sweden also? The date of the union of Calmar? When, and under whom was it broken up? Was Norway at that period disannexed from Denmark? When, and why was it taken from Denmark and added to Sweden? What is said of England with regard to Denmark in 1807? What of Heligoland, Swedish Pomerania, and Rugen? What of the Duchies of Sleswig and Holstein?

QUESTIONS 30.

What is said of Holland from the tenth to the fourteenth century? How, and when did it become subject to the dukes of Burgundy? How to Austria, and how subsequently to Spain? When did it throw off the yoke of Spain? Of how many provinces did "the Republic of Holland" then formed, consist? Give an account of the subsequent progress of the Dutch nation.

QUESTIONS 31.

After the time of Charlemagne, Belgium became subject to? Its name then? With what country is its history connected? Up to what date? By whom was it annexed to France? The date? What led to the formation of the kingdom of the *Netherlands*? What to its dissolution? The date of each event? Who was chosen king of the Belgians?

QUESTIONS 32.

The original inhabitants? They were called by the Romans? The country subsequently called? The present name of the country derived from? Why? By whom, and when were the *Helvetii* subjugated? On the breaking up of the Roman empire who became masters of Helvetia? What observation is made regarding Switzer-

land, and Europe generally, during the middle ages? What is said of the Counts of Hapsburg? What of Rodolph? What of his sons Albert and Geisler? The Cantons which first took up arms against the Austrians? Their leader? In what famous battle were the Austrians totally defeated? The result of this battle? What effect had the French Revolution upon Switzerland? On the fall of Napoleon what was done by the Congress of Vienna with regard to Switzerland?

QUESTIONS 83.

The Turks are of what origin? When did they take possession of Armenia? What was it called in consequence? To what countries did they extend their conquests subsequently? When did they take Adrianople? When Constantinople? The consequence of this? What other conquests followed? When did they capture Otranto? When Rhodes? Who was the terror of Europe at that time? When was Buda taken? When was Vienna besieged? How saved? How saved again in 1683? Who was Sobieski? When were the Turks expelled from Hungary? The date of the independence of Greece? Give an account of the recent changes in the Turkish empire.

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